For the
X'MAS WEEK
the film you ought to see:
MIRACLE OF LIFE
at
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

SLAVES OF FREEDOM
are those who can but will not marry; people who are of opinion that they can get more out of Life by remaining Single.
at
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

VOL. IV NO. 309 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	
Bangoon Maru	Y Kobayashi	5848	Will sail from Bombay in December 1916. and January, 1917.
Yokogoin Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	
Tenshin Maru.	R. Osaki. ..	4173	
Yokoshi Maru..	T. Kishimoto	4098	
Penang Maru...	S. Kushibiki.	5280	

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 619,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD.

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .. London via Marseilles ..	555 630	883 1,033	420 480	630 790
Liverpool .. London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	599 ..	990 943	52 ..	675 713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND MOHAMERAH.

S.S. UNKAI MARU NO. 7, 2143 tons, will sail on or about the 15th January, 1917.

S.S. NICHIREN MARU, 2002 tons, will sail on or about the 18th January, 1917.

S.S. ASIA MARU, 2416 tons, will sail on or about the 27th January, 1917.

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

S.S. BANDAI MARU, 3227 tons, will sail on or about the 7th January, 1917.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Shirazee's Building, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S N CO. LTD

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. SHUSHTER, 2,664 tons, on or about 22nd Dec. 1916.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th Jan. 1917.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI GHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
131, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,666,666
Paid-up Capital £1,666,666
Reserve Fund £1,266,666

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Point)	Africa.
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 29,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Eyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 907.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £21,000,000
Reserve Fund £21,800 00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £21,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA. Manila. Bangkok. Batavia. Saigon. Cebu. Puket. Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo. Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. D. SMART,
Agent.

St. Christopher House.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

Free Cinema and Musical Entertainment

during

X'MAS WEEK.

Visitors to Deolali are cordially invited.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO, (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation, and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

QUICK SERVICE
You get it at
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpati.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 279, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHANDI BAZAR, PAREL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hirachand Nemchand and Nagarbhai Hirachand, the Transferees of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, 1915, and made between Keshowji Devkaran of the one part and Hirachand Nemchand and Umiakore, wife of the said Hirachand Nemchand of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Parel Road on the East side thereof without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 224 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1536 and New Survey No. 1025 and bounded on the East by Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, on the West by a passage beyond which is the property of Jamadar Mahomed Ebrahim, on the North by the property of Lakoba Atmaram, on the South by the property of Khoja Jan Mahomed Allarakhia and Ahmedbhai Allarakhia and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3038 and Street No. 188 at 192 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for the Transferees of Mortgage, at their Office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 8TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instruction from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Bai Tulsabai, daughter of Shambhu Mahadeo Karpe and Mr. Vithal Mahadeo Karpe, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 8th Kamatipura Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 42 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4213, New No. 10784, Old Survey No. 3769 and New Survey No. 6800 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1690 and Street Nos. 73-75, and bounded on the East by the property of Datu Damaji, on the West by the property of a Mahomedan, on the North by the sweeper's passage, and on the South by the 8th Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE MULLS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Desai Narbheram Vanechand and on account and at the risk of Thucker Keshowji Haridas.

2 cases each about 150 pieces White Mulls No. 1130, each piece 19 yards.
3 cases each about 150 pieces White Mulls No. 1220, each piece 19 yards.
3 cases each about 150 pieces White Mulls No. 1320, each piece 19 yards.
1 case about 150 pieces White Mulls No. 2230, each piece 19 yards.
2 cases each about 150 pieces White Mulls No. 3230, each piece 19 yards.
1 case about 150 pieces White Mulls No. 4230, each piece about 19 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEESE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

24 cases each containing 8 Cheese (balls) of about 10 lbs.
7 cases each containing 4 Cheese (balls) of about 8 lbs.

The cases are on view.

MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGHLY experienced and expert FRENCH TEACHER (specialist) is open to engagement in a school or College. Apply to Box No. 454 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6486

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 8 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A smart and experienced TYPIST. Apply to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, R.I.M., Dockyard, Bombay, personally. 6485

WANTED—A SITUATION by a young man having long experience of Fire, Marine and Motor Insurances. Can guarantee good business. Write to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6483

WANTED.—A FLAT in Fort for a small family from 1st January. Write to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED CAPTAIN and CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6477

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's) Bombay.

WANTED—CAPITALIST to finance an old established and well-known concern. Large returns guaranteed. No risk. For particulars apply to Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 8, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—For the British Central Africa Co., Ld. INDIAN SALESMAN knowledge of Manchester goods, Salary £96 first year, £108 second and £120 third.
Free medical attendance, free quarters, three years' agreement, free passage and travelling expenses while on duty.
Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6465

WANTED—Sanskrit knowing GRADUATES and Matrics strong in English and Mathematics, as School Masters for Idar State. Starting pay Rs. 55 and Rs. 20 respectively.
S. N. SEHAY, B.A.,
D. P. I.,
Himatnagar, B. B. & C. I. Ry. 6435

IMMEDIATELY staff for CONTRACTORS (construction), L.C.E.'s, or B.E.'s. Overseers, Mistries, etc. Apply personally between 7 and 8.
PHATAK & WALCHAND, Ltd.,
Love Lane, Post Mazagon,
Bombay.
Telephone No. 1924. 6482

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A commodious upper storied Bungalow "THE RETREAT," at Khar Road, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—
RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA,
6231 Bell Lane, Fort.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 704.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules, no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P. O., Dept. B 2, Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 6480

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF SURNAME.

I, ARNOLD BELL, heretofore called and known by the name of ARNOLD BELL SCHMUCK, of Bombay, Assistant to Mr. W. A. Chambers, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, hereby give Public Notice that I have formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said Surname of Schmuck and have assumed and adopted and determined henceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Arnold Bell instead of the said name of Arnold Bell Schmuck.
Dated this 27th day of December, 1916.
ARNOLD BELL,
6479 late Arnold Bell Schmuck.

NOTICE.

AS plague in Dhulia has not yet subsided, the GARUD HIGH SCHOOL, DHULIA, which was closed for a month on account of it, will remain closed until further notice.
2. There will be no Preliminary Examination for the Matric and School Final students. Those, who are not fit to be sent up, will be informed before 31st January, 1917. The rest should be present in the High School with their fees on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1917, at 11-30 a.m.
B. H. KAZI,
Head Master.
Garud High School,
Dhulia, 24th December, 1916. 6484

THE NEW POONA COLLEGE, POONA.

ALL classes will meet in the city from WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1917. Attendance from that date will be compulsory.
V. G. APTE, B.A.,
Principal.
Poona, 22nd December, 1916. 6470

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the cost of color-washing and painting the Kohinoor Mills at Naigaum Road, Dadar, Apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay,
6469 Agents.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

DVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

1. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby invites tenders for the purchase of 190 Deshi Khandies or thereabouts of Myrabolams (i.e. approximately 570 Bombay Khandies or 35624 Cwts.) to be delivered at Ghoti Station G. I. P. Railway by the Forest Department on or before 28th February 1917.
2. Each tender must be forwarded in a closed cover marked "Tender for purchase of Myrabolams" so as to reach him at Ghoti at or before 2 o'clock p.m., of the 4th January 1917. Tenders submitted otherwise than as laid down above will not be considered.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by Currency notes or a Treasury Receipt for Rs. 200 as security for good faith, which sum will, if the tender is accepted, be credited to Government in part payment of the amount due from the tenderer. Otherwise the sum will be returned to the tenderer in due course.
4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
5. Tenders should be expressed both in words and figures at the rate per Khandi "Deshi or Bombay" as the tenderer may desire to quote. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish bags and sewing twine.
6. Any further information desired can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned either in Poona or in camp on written application for the same.
D. A. THOMSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Poona.
Camp via Poona,
9th December, 1916. 6316

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of The INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII, of 1913
and
In the matter of The PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
The PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, Limited ..... Petitioner.
NOTICE is hereby given that a petition presented to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of December, 1916, for confirming a Special Resolution reducing the share capital of the above Company from Rupees Ten lakhs to Rupees One lakh and twenty-five thousand is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1917.
Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.
DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
6481 Attorneys for the Petitioner.

DARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6315

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE
THE PICTURE HOUSE PAR EXCELLENCE
3 Performances.
4-30 ; 6-30 & 10 p.m.
X'MAS ATTRACTIONS!
Another Fine Pathe Drama
"PAPA HULIN"
featuring some beautiful child-acting and the famous actor
HENRY KRAUS
If you saw his great performance in "FLANDERS MY COUNTRY" you will love him in a modern Play as
"PAPA HULIN"
A delightful Comedy for old and young
"THE LITTLE" LEAD SOLDIER.
Specially selected for X'mas
A delicious American Satire on "Sending Notes"
"NUTTY NEWS"
A roar from Start to Finish.
Another great Laugh
"BABYLAS INHERITS" "A PANTHER"
Another comedy for the kiddies which grown up kids will also enjoy.
A TOPICAL NOVELTY!
An Epic of the Sky.
"THE STRAFFER STRAFFED"
Prices, Rs. 2 to 4 Annas.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
QUEEN OF BOMBAY,
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
A HOLIDAY BILL PAR EXCELLENCE.
"A MODERN CINDERELLA."
The story of how a shop-girl tried on the shoe whose wearer was to be offered a part in a new theatrical production and succeeded, like Cinderella in the old fairy tale. Like her too, the heroine won glory and happiness far above her early dreams.
"THE TERRIBLE TURK."
In order to help on a friend's love affair a man disguises himself as a Turkish ruby-seller and goes to the girl's house. While trying to sell a ruby the real Turkish jeweller appears, and very comic complications arise.
"WANTED A HUSBAND."
A girl's husband is a commercial traveller and is away when her uncle summons her to his hotel so that he may see the man she has married. A great deal of money hangs in the balance and another man is substituted for hubbby, who, however, arrives at the wrong moment. The tangle resulting is very funny.
The latest.
PATHE GAZETTE.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.
LITTLE AWAY FROM OLYMPIA (East Side)
SANDHURST ROAD,
HEART OF A TIGRESS.
4,500 feet.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

KARANI'S
UNIQUE COLLECTION OF
NEW YEAR CARDS
INDIAN VIEW CARDS
from 4 annas.
AUTO-STATIONERY
60 varieties from two to six annas.
PATRIOTIC CARDS
from 4 annas.
HAND PAINTED, CELLULOID & OTHER CHOICE VARIETIES.
BEST COLLECTION AT POPULAR PRICES.
J. B. KARANI'S SONS.
BOOKSELLERS,
Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Eros Theatre,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-night and To-morrow at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the world famous British Comedienne
MISS
ADA REEVE
ADA REEVE
ADA REEVE
in the brilliant Lancashire Comedy
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
Now crowding the Apollo Theatre, London.
Prices Rs. 6 to 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
During Miss Ada Reeve's season there will be no Cinema Performances.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 27.
The only rainfall has been at Port Blair and in the extreme south of Burma owing to disturbed conditions in the east of the Bay. A feeble depression is approaching North India from the west.
Forecast:—Local rain in Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th Dec. 1916
Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.879	Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.6	"
Dew Point	59.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.595	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1	"
Minimum do. do.	68.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW,NNE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	162 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.		h. m.	ft. in.		Dec.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Wed.	27	m	0 58	30	9	27	m	6 58	17	8
			0 53a	27	7			6 41a	14	6
Thur	28	m	1 35	30	6	28	m	7 44	17	5
			1 44a	27	5			7 29a	15	7
Fri.	29	m	2 18	29	10	29	m	8 32	17	3
			2 35a	26	11			8 19a	16	11
Sat.	30	m	3 3	28	11	30	m	9 26	17	4
			3 37a	26	3			9 13a	18	6
Sun.	31	m	3 51	27	9	31	m	10 27	17	6
	Jan.		4 45a	25	8	Jan.		10 19a	20	0
Mon.	1	m	4 44	26	9	1	m	11 35	17	7
			6 9a	25	7			11 54a	21	3
Tues.	2	m	5 44	25	10	2		0 44a	17	7
			7 39a	25	10					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
" 27	(Wednesday)	" 7h.	10m.	" 6h.	10m.
" 28	(Thursday)	" 7h.	11m.	" 6h.	10m.
" 29	(Friday)	" 7h.	11m.	" 6h.	11m.
" 30	(Saturday)	" 7h.	11m.	" 6h.	12m.
" 31	(Sunday)	" 7h.	12m.	" 6h.	12m.
Jan. 1	(Monday)	" 7h.	12m.	" 6h.	13m.
" 2	(Tuesday)	" 7h.	12m.	" 6h.	13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916	Dec.	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater		"	31st,	5h. 37.1m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917	Jan	8th.,	1h. 12.0m. "
Last Quarter		"	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th December 1916 was 30.101 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature remains in defect.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature remains in defect in Rajputana; day temperature is also below normal in east Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is generally in defect.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect.
General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled in the Persian area and Baluchistan. Temperature is in defect in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the central parts of the country, the Deccan and the Konkan.
A few showers are possible in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Dec.)	66.5	51.4	82	0.04	..	—4.20
Jask	76.5	53.9	64	0.02	..	—1.42
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Dec.)	79.9	64.9	76	0	..	—0.87
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.0	39.5	71	0	..	—0.29
Rawalpindi	68.9	31.1	72	0.33	..	—0.66
Lahore	69.0	35.0	81	0.02	..	—0.36
Hissar	69.0	34.1	61	0	..	..
Ambala	67.7	35.7	99	0	..	—0.66
Delhi	68.5	43.2	81	0	..	—0.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	68.2	41.4	86	0	..	—0.12
Mainpuri	67.8	39.3	78	0.01	..	—0.49
Jhansi	72.0	40.0	74	0.78	..	0.45
Cawnpore	65.8	41.4	95	2.20	..	1.75
Allahabad	67.8	39.8	79	0.51	..	—0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.6	55.9	50	0	..	—0.14
Karachi	73.1	58.8	55	0	..	—0.19
Ajmer	69.0	36.2	65	0	..	—0.40
Jaipur	71.6	39.1	58	0	..	—0.33
Kotah	73.6	49.9	90	0	..	—0.31
Mount Abu	7	47.2	19	0	..	—0.34
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.6	50.1	68	0	..	—0.15
Dwarka	78.2	69.0	76	0	..	—0.06
Veraval	79.9	61.0	39	0	..	—0.36
Rajkot	70.0	49.8	34	0	..	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	80.6	60.4	80	0	..	—0.02
Surat	82.9	62.9	66	0	..	—0.14
Ahmedabad	84.8	51.8	32	0	..	—0.19
Deesa	82.5	41.0	42	0	..	—0.15
Neemuch	73.0	49.8	47	0	..	—0.29
Indore	74.1	42.3	61	0.36	..	0.35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.1	41.8	72	2.76	..	2.06
Saugor	73.2	40.1	50	0.32	..	—0.57
Hoshangabad	74.1	44.6	74	1.42	..	0.13
Khandwa	78.0	48.6	59	1.66	..	0.36
Akola	75.5	45.0	60	2.42	..	1.39
Amraoti	76.8	52.1	56	0.46	..	—0.56
Nagpur	75.6	46.0	66	2.30	..	1.16
Chanda	77.5	49.4	76	0.98	..	—0.35
Raipur	74.0	47.0	65	3.36	..	1.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	66.5	65	0.72	..	0.27
Ratnagiri	85.9	63.9	64	7.36	..	0.72
Marmugao	78.8	64.7	74	3.98	..	2.85
Karwar	85.7	59.9	87	0.40	..	0.65
SOMBAY DAGGAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.4	46.0	56	1.33	..	0.74
Ahmednagar	76.9	47.0	49	0.56	..	—0.27
Poona	78.2	46.6	76	1.91	..	0.90
Sholapur	79.3	52.9	42	0.28	..	0.93
Bijapur	77.0	48.3	63	0.47	..	0.27
Belgaum	76.5	50.1	57	10.67	..	8.90
Aurangabad	77.6	47.1	64	0.58	..	—0.16
Nizamabad(Indur).	77.9	48.4	56	1.34	..	0.65
Hyderabad	74.3	51.0	61	2.44	..	1.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.2	66.3	68	4.75	..	1.57
Calicut	84.9	68.5	88	5.70	..	—0.04
Cochin	87.7	70.2	76	0.02	4.60	—3.17
Colombo	87.9	66.1	67	..	10.07	—7.18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.1	65.2	75	..	10.85	4.88
Bellary	82.3	54.7	45	..	2.17	0.09
Cuddapah	84.4	62.3	74	..	3.49	—0.67
Madras	84.3	66.3	85	..	17.91	—0.67
Bangalore	76.5	56.7	82	..	19.14	6.86
Coimbatore	83.5	63.6	70	..	5.73	1.51
Trichinopoly	86.8	65.9	70	..	2.85	—4.40
Negapatam	82.4	67.0	87	..	12.48	—13.37

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)
Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd Dec. 1916.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd Dec. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	23,01,200	2,31,29,447
A. D. C. Rly.	66,100	7,01,106
B. K. Rly.	4,400	40,634
C. B. Rly.	7,600	64,131
Total	23,79,200	2,39,35,318
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Dec. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	20,52,694	2,08,85,464
A. D. C. Rly.	58,347	6,11,39
B. K. Rly.	4,129	54,607
C. B. Rly.	9,583	75,899
Total	21,24,753	2,16,27,899
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+2,48,506	+22,43,983
A. D. C. Rly.	+7,752	+89,267
B. K. Rly.	+271	—14,063
C. B. Rly.	—2,083	—11,768

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd Dec. 1916.	15,500	1,67,850
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Dec. 1915	15,829	1,16,795
Increase or Decrease	—329	+51,115

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd Dec. 1916	1,600	17,047
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Dec. 1915	1,069	12,504
Increase or Decrease	+531	+4,543

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st October 1916.

ENTERTAINMENT OF WOUNDED AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Dec. 26.
The duty of entertaining British sick and wounded soldiers in Poona on Christmas day was undertaken by the Poona Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund and the combined committees of St. John and Red Cross Associations. Dinners were provided for the patients in the Station and Section Hospitals and Convalescent British Depot at Wanowrie, Deccan British War Hospital at Bamburda and Station Hospital, Kirkee. The arrangements were under the personal supervision of Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Inspector-General of Prisons, and a number of lady workers. Each patient was presented with a Christmas card by the Women of Bombay Presidency bearing the photogravure of Lord and Lady Willingdon. In the afternoon amusements were arranged for the patients, a number of ladies and gentlemen motoring to the various hospitals to chat with the men.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
New York, Dec. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	15,000
" " to Continent	..	Nil.
Futures at New York March	..	17.10+14
" May	..	17.38+15
Spot Cotton at New York	..	16.90+15
" New Orleans	..	17.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March	..	16.68+15
" May	..	16.92+17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9¾
Demand Bills	..	4.75.40
Silver Commercial Bars	..	75⅝

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Dec. 27.
The market to-day opened at Rs. 388 for M. G. Good Broach and declined to Rs. 383 on some selling on the part of Houses. Later it gave way still further and is now quoted at Rs. 380.
Some business has been reported in Good Broach.
The Ready market is quiet.
We quote.—
G. M G Broach, 380.
F. G. Bengal, 270.
F. K. Akola, 368.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.
(COLABA, 27th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	304	290	276	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	299	285	271	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	289	275	..	Ready
	..	284	270	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	344	328	..	Ready
	..	356	340	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	352	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	305	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	358	343	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	366	350	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	358	343	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	364	349	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	371	356	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	379	364	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	382	367	..	Ready
	..	388	373	..	1/25th Jan. 17
	..	392	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	381	1/25th Ap. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	345	330	..	Ready & 1/25th Jan. 1917
	..	350	335	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	394	April-May 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	390	May-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	382	May-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	396	May-June 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	May-June 1917
	..	..	..	..	..

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.
Bombay, Dec. 27th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT. COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	387/8	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	400	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	284	..	..	276/88
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	296	..	..	286/96
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	286/96
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	378	..	..	365/85
Illich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	367/87
Dhamg./Fulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	375/99
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	375/99
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	385/95
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	368	..	..	350/72
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	352	..	..	315/35
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	355/65
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	375/85
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	395/15
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	385/95
Westerns,	Good H.G.	..	..	..	365/75

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 27th—4 p.m.
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	..
" White Cawnpore 70-80	..	..
" Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	..
" Brown Cawnpore	..	..
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	..
" Brown Thin	..	..
Teelseed, White 85.15	..	..
" Gajar 75.25	..	..
" Black ..	..	..
" Gajar 50.50	..	..
Poppyseed, White	..	..
Groundnuts	..	..
Mowrseed	..	..
	Ready Market closed.	
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 6 6	
Linseed May	11 2 3	

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)
Dec. 27.
There was nothing very noticeable during the week especially as the bazaar was closed for a greater part of this week. It is expected that when the bazaar re-opens on the 2nd January, 1917, it will open with fresh signs of activity and those who closed their business before X'mas will once again begin it with the beginning of the New Year. We on our part wish that the New Year might bring with it Peace, Plenty and Prosperity to all investors.
As the bazaar this time closes for a pretty long period there will be no circular for the next week.

POONA SWADESHI WEAVING CO., LD.

The Poona Swadeshi Weaving Mill, which is in liquidation, is now sold and has been purchased by Raja Bahadur Nursingirji of Sholapur for Rs. 1,92,500.

In reply to the representation made by the South Mysore Planters Association the Government of Mysore have directed that no coffee lands be given on permanent tenure hereafter, and that the conversion of existing temporary tenure of coffee-holding into permanent tenure be subjected strictly to terms of the Government order of 22nd September 1885, which allowed conversion on payment of annas eight being the difference between the two rates of assessment from the date of the original settlement (1881-82) to the date of application for conversion

Digitized by Financial Assistance and Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

The Indian National Builders.

This is the only publication which gives the biographies and speeches of thirty-six eminent Indians, with their portraits in three comprehensive volumes at such a cheap cost of Rs. 3-8-0, (Volume I, Re. 1; Vol. II, Re. 1-8-0; Vol. III, Re. 1-8-0).

VOLUME I.

1. Mahadev Govind Ranade
2. Ananda Mohan Bose
3. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee
4. Sir P. M. Mehta
5. Hon. G. K. Gokhale
6. Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar
7. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose
8. H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda
9. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
10. Lala Lajpat Rai
11. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal
12. Mr. Abdul Rasul

VOLUME II.

13. Dadabhai Naoroji
14. W. C. Bonnerji
15. Justice B. Tyabji
16. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
17. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha
18. Lal Mohan Ghose
19. Romesh Chander Dutt
20. Swami Vivekananda
21. Lala Hans Raj
22. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao
23. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar
24. H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore

VOLUME III.

25. Sir Gurudas Banerjee
26. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
27. Pandit Ajudianath
28. K. T. Telang
29. H. H. The late Nizam of Hyderabad
30. M. K. Ghandi
31. Babu Arabinda Ghose
32. Babu Aswani Kumar Dutt
33. Dr. A. K. Coomaraswami
34. Rabindranath Tagore
35. Sir K. Seshadri Aiyer
36. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

The three Volumes, if purchased at a time will be given for Rs. 3-8-0 only.

OPINIONS:

The Statesman:—The Volumes will be found of distinct use by all who are interested in Indian political affairs.....

The Hindustan Review:—A commendable contribution to the literature of the Indian Renaissance.

SWAMI RAM TIRTHA, M. A.

HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

5TH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

Vol. I, Re. 1. Vol. II, Re 1.

The *Advocate of India* writes:—All those who are interested in the thoughts of the East should buy, beg or borrow this book and study it.

The *Hindustan Review* writes:—The present edition, which has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged, collects for the first time some of the Swami's most characteristic writings which enhance the value of an already excellent book. The get-up does credit to the resources of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ganesh and Co., Madras.

GANESH & Co., George Town Madras.

(2)

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS

Prices defy competition.

Sole Importer:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

In Press—

AUDIT PROGRAMMES AND REFERENCES

Under the Indian Companies' Act 1913. Indispensible to Practitioners. Lawyers and all those handling Joint Stock Companies Accounts.

Inspections invited.

Sold by

S. GOVIND & Co.,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 19th of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 4th of Posh Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 2nd of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 11m. Sunset: 6h. 10m.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter Dec. 31st.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Hobson's Choice," at 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Hobson's Choice," at 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 1.

New Year's Dance G. I. P. Byculla Mechanic's Institute at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT LADIES GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening, commencing at 6-15.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Luxmon Janoo, a Hindu, paid the extreme penalty of the law on the gallows in the Oomercarry Prison-yard yesterday. At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court he had been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Bhagibai, a Hindu woman, at Moreland Road, on the 11th August.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday, the 1st January, 1917, being "New Year's Day," will be observed as a Post Office holiday. All post offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The latest day for posting foreign parcels and registered letters for the Homeward English Mail, at all post offices in Bombay, will be Saturday, the 30th instant.

THE PHILOMELS.

The Philomel Musical Comedy Company gave a successful performance on board H. M. S. Juno. The energetic organizing Committee of the enterprising little Company, are to be congratulated upon another fine success. The Commodore and Officers, personally thanked the Philomels for their bright clever performance. It is hoped that an opportunity will occur for this Company to give a farewell performance in aid of charity some time during the New Year, in Bombay; an entirely new programme is now in active rehearsal and should prove attractive to all classes.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

On Sunday a meeting was held at the Office of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, at which Dr. F. N. Bisni presided. The League's charitable dispensary has been doing excellent work at Babula Tank for the last three years and a half under the able management of Dr. B. V. Rayaker. At this meeting it was announced to locate the dispensary in the S. S. League Parel Branch Office. Mr. Koregaoker spoke of the splendid work done by the dispensary in relieving the sufferings of the people at Babula Tank especially of the Depressed Classes and expressed the hope that the removal of the Dispensary to Parel would be considered a boon to mill-hands and others residing in that locality. He concluded his remarks by thanking Dr. Rayaker for his valuable work.

MAHOMEDAN WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Ajimabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged about 40 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased resided with her sister at Madanpura. She had not been right in her mind for the lats two or three years, and used to neglect food for three days and sit quiet in a corner. About 8 a.m. on Monday smoke was seen coming, out of the deceased's room during her sister's absence, and a neghbour on going into her room found her burnt and shreds of her saree burning. She was alive but did not speak and succumbed to her injuries a few minutes later. A verdict of death from burns was returned, the jurors adding that there was no direct evidence to show whether the burns were caused suicidally or accidentally.

DADAR ATHELETIC SPORTS.

The Dadar Zoroastrian Club held its sports on Sunday last, under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Doctor, and the members of the above Association. There was a good gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. J. F. Madon presided. The championship cup was awarded to Mr. B. J. Masani.

CARMICHAEL POLO TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

In connection with the Carmichael Polo Tournament only two matches were played yesterday evening on the Polo Ground in the Maidan. The first was between Cachar and Nowaghur and the second between Calcutta and the Gilmets; both were handicap games. In the former Cachar conceded Nowaghur five goals and in the latter Calcutta gave their opponents three goals. The former game was won by Cachar, the score being seven goals against six. It was rather tame and the polo witnessed was not high class. The latter game proved exiciting, Calcutta losing in the end by only two goals, the scores being seven goals to five. The attendance was very large. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford and Lord and Lady Carmichael drove down from Government House and were present throughout the games.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

The companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Purity is guaranteed.

Liver Troubles, Sick Headache, and Habitual Constipation.

Liver troubles and habitual constipation can be cured—but not by cathartic or purgative medicines. The only possible way is to help your system to cure itself; and that is what Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief so surely does. It is not cathartic, it is not violent, it is quite different to the coarse purgative preparations in common use. These only irritate and weaken; Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief tones and strengthens the liver and bowels, and so restores their power to do nature's work in nature's way.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, liver troubles, sick headache, flatulence, acidity, heartburn, and impure blood.

Ask always for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.
Prices: As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, from all Chemists and Bazaars, or direct from the sole agents for India, J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

PROOF

That well-known English scientific journal, "Science Siftings," April 11, 1916, says:—"Providence has given us the brains to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

TRAGEDY IN KAZI STREET.

A BILL COLLECTOR MURDERED.

Syed Bawamia Syed Jamaludin, a Mahomedan bill collector in the employ of Messrs. Karrimboy and Company, timber merchants of Khadak, was on Tuesday night, found lying dead in a pool of blood in his room on the second floor of a house in Kazi Street, Bombay. It appears that the deceased, who was widower lived alone in the room. He went out to collect bills on Monday and returned to his master's shop with Rs. 1,134 at 8 p.m. The shop had been closed then and he could not pay the amount into the firm and went home with it. As he did not turn up at the shop the next morning, his master sent a coolie to his room to enquire. The latter came back and said the door was locked and a bedding was tied outside the room. His master Jusub Ayub, accompanied by his newhew and the coolie, went to the room in the evening, when he found the lock and the bedding on the door as the coolie had described. The nephew then climbed on to the shoulder of the coolie and looked into the room, when he found the deceased lying on the floor near his cot. Information was given to the Police and Inspector O'Brien, arrived soon and had the door opened, when the deceased was found lying in a pool of blood with a stab wound on the neck and another between the left shoulder and the neck. A cabinet, containing the iron safe, appeared to have been tampered with, and the deceased's waist coat was found lying near the safe. A black waist-coat was found lying in a room near the staircase and also a Hindu cap and a pair of shoes which could not be identified as belonging to the deceased. The body was removed to the Coroner's Court, where an inquest was held yesterday by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner. Post-mortem examination by Dr. Arthur Powell showed that one of the wounds had cut across the main artery and vein to the left and penetrated the lung cavity. Dr. Powell was of opinion that death was due to this wound and that the other was not dangerous to life.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN CHINAMEN AND PURDESHEES.

ALL OVER KILLING A FOWL.

A fight took place on Tuesday night between several Chinamen and Purdesees employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops and residing near the Matunga Bazaar, situated near the workshops. It is alleged that one of the Purdesees named Ragunath remonstrated with Acow Apow, one of the Chinamen, who, it is further alleged, was killing a fowl outside his room. Ragunath told him not to do so in the presence of the Hindus. Words and subsequently blows passed between the two and a free fight ensued between Chinamen and Purdesees, five on each side, with the result that three Chinamen and two Purdesees were injured. Information was given to the police, who on arrival found the five persons lying unconscious in their rooms. The injured persons were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where they were treated and discharged, except one of the Purdesees whose arm is supposed to have been fractured.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Deputy Inspector Histed charged Bhailal Jethabhai, Purshottam Devraj and five other Hindus, the first with keeping a common gaming house, at Bhuleshwar Road, and the rest with gambling. All the accused pleaded guilty and they were convicted and sentenced; the first to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to undergo 21 days' rigorous imprisonment; the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

IMPORTING ARMS WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gole charged Robinvaz Gulbashkhan, a Punjabi Mahomedan, with importing a revolver and five cartridges from Basra. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"ACCIDENT AT POONA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the account which appeared in younr paper under the heading "Accident at Poona," whoever sent this to you was entirely wrong. The Indian Drivers were not in the wagon, but were standing to their horses. The man who was in the wagon was a Barrack yard coolie; also the wagon was not smashed to atoms, only the pole was broken and the body of the wagon thrown off the wheels. The coolie's leg was broken and the best thing that could have been done for him would be to have taken him immediately to the Follower's Hospital which is only about 200 yards from the scene of the accident. He was eventually taken there and attended to and then sent on to the Sassoon Hospital.—Yours, etc.,

W. G. HARVEY, Capt.,
Barrack Master Poona.

26-12-16.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

COTTON.

The third memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1916-7, giving the estimates up to 1st December states:—

The latest reports show the total area under the "early" as well as the "late" varieties of cotton as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper	3,440,000	2,773,000
Sind	228,000	4,000
	3,668,000	2,777,000

This gives a total 6,445,000 acres, or 35.3 per cent. over the area of the previous year but about 1 per cent. short of the decennial average at the same date. The increase is general. The cultivation of the crop was greatly restricted last year as a result of the abnormal fall in prices on the outbreak of the war. They, however, soon re-established themselves and this, coupled with favourable sowing rains in the Presidency and good inundation in Sind, encouraged cultivators to resume sowings on the usual scale.

OUTTURN.

In North Gujarat and Kathiawar the crop is estimated to yield between 80 to 100 per cent. of the normal and in South Gujarat between 65 to 100 per cent. The Deccan crop is expected to yield between 85 to 125 per cent. in East Khandesh, between 65 to 100 per cent. in Nasik and West Khandesh and 50 to 85 per cent. elsewhere. In the Karnatak the crop is estimated to yield between 65 to 85 per cent. in Belgaum and Dharwar and 50 to 65 per cent. of the normal in Bijapur and S. M. C. States, but if conditions during the cold weather are favourable it may very well exceed this. The Sind crop is estimated at between 55 to 65 per cent. of the normal but will be probably larger.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency proper	786,000	736,800
Sind	72,000	1,200
	858,000	738,000

making a total of 1,596,000 bales, which is 57 per cent. over the outturn of last year at this date and 9 per cent. over the decennial average.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under the different denominations stand as under:—

Variety.	Area in Acres.	Outturn in bales.
Bengal Rajputana	30,706	7,216
Dholera	2,032,247	581,259
Broach	1,197,172	313,459
Khandesh	1,435,441	323,524
Barsi and Nagar	229,260	34,172
Westerns	363,090	54,367
Kumta and Dharwar	924,903	208,704
Sindhi	232,304	73,613
Total	6,445,123	1,596,314

Of the total outturn estimated about 56 per cent. is claimed by the British Districts and Native States of Gujarat, 23 per cent. by the Deccan and 16 per cent. by Karnatak. The remainder belongs to Sind.

RICE.

The estimates up to 20th November give the total reported and estimated area according to the latest information received as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper	1,691,000	712,000
Sind	1,205,000	9,000
	2,896,000	721,000

making a total of 3,617,000 acres, or 2.9 per cent. over the area of the previous year.

The total estimated outturn stands as under:—

	British Districts. Cwts.	Native States. Cwts.
Presidency	14,989,000	6,586,000
Sind	9,677,000	39,000
	24,666,000	6,625,000

giving a total of 31,291,000 cwts, which is about half per cent. over the outturn of the previous year. The outturn of the British districts is slightly over the previous year but 15.2 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The estimates up to 5th December show the total area so far sown and reported comes to:—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts.	93,400	230,700
Native States —	13,300	45,000
	106,700	275,700
	9.7 per cent. over corresponding area last year	36.8 per cent. over corresponding area last year.

INDIGO.

The estimates up to 20th November, show that the total reported and estimated area stands as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	2,300
Native States	4,400
Total	6,700

or 61 per cent. over the area of the previous year. The increase is due to the incentive afforded by the high prices fetched for the product since the outbreak of the war. Its cultivation, however, is confined to two districts in Sind and to the State of Khairpur.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	Cwts.
British Districts	370
Native States	870
Total	1,240

more than double the outturn estimated in the previous year.

WHEAT.

The estimates up to 5th December show that the total estimated area so far sown and reported comes to:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper	1,228,000	442,000
Sind	535,000	27,000
	1,763,000	469,000

This gives a total of 2,232,000 acres, or 4.3 per cent. over corresponding area last year and 34 per cent. over decennial average at same date. Expectation of high prices to be obtained owing to war acted as an incentive in addition to favourable seasonal conditions.

ABOUT

YOUR XMAS HOLIDAYS

IF YOU THINK

IT IS NOT MERELY THE MONEY THAT COUNTS, BUT HOW WORTHWHILE THE ENTERTAINMENT IS, THEN THE OLYMPIA IS YOUR PLACE DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

THE IRON CLAW

HOW MUCH IT CAN ENTERTAIN

FOR WHAT IT GETS BUT NOT HOW MUCH IT CAN GET FOR WHAT IT ENTERTAINS IS THE IDEA ON WHICH OLYMPIA HAS FOUNDED ITS SUCCESS.

SEE AND SUPREMELY ENJOY.

THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES.

The Mystery Serial that has baffled every one.

AT THE **OLYMPIA CINEMA** SANDHURST Rd. (WEST).

TWO FURTHER EPISODES (6000 feet) of the **IRON CLAW**

your eyes will jump right open when you see and marvel at these concluding chapters no matter whether you have seen the previous ones or not

START NO /.

THE OTHER ITEMS ARE PICTURES OF

SWEETNESS—STRENGTH
ROMANCE—COMEDY
NEWS—EVENTS

We bet you can't find a better combination for the price.

NOT A LAX MOMENT.

HAVE YOU DONE YOUR BIT

Practice *Wise* economy in buying necessaries and help in the war by the resulting saving.

Visit our shop examine inspect and test the quality and prices of our goods and don't buy if you think you can do better elsewhere.

We compel satisfaction.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

TAILORING OUTFITTING AND TRAVELLING REQUISITES,

SHOP No. 1, Arcade, Crawford Market, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTATIONS.

SPECIALITIES.

Electro-plated ware, fancy flower vases, trinket sets, leather handbags and purses, all kinds of tea trays and many other fancy articles.

Biscuit pot, Cut glass, E. P. N. S. Rs. 6-8.

Prices Moderate. Never fail to visit once

CHINA AND LAMP-WARE

SHOW ROOM,
239, Hornby Road,
Next to Messrs. Bessho & Co.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free;

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SAVE Your Goods from RATS & PREVENT PLAGUE.

"ANTI-RAT" acts on the INSTINCT of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)

WHAT OTHERS SAY!

The Civil Surgeon, Orai:—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."

Akbar Umar, Esq., Bar-At-Law, Lahore:—...tried yout "Anti-Rat".....rats do not stay in places where Anti-Rat is used....."

PRICE, As. 12 per tin; V. P. charges, As. 5 up to 3 tins. *To be had of*—The NATIONAL MEDICAL HALL, Farrukhabad, (U.P.)

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

URGENT NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY.

In the course of his presidential address at the 30th anniversary of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Aligarh yesterday, the Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi, referring to the progress of primary education in the community said:—

I do not here propose to dwell on the indispensability of a wide diffusion of elementary education among our masses if India is to take her proper place in the civilized world, nor upon its urgent need as bearing on the happiness and welfare of his Majesty's Indian subjects belonging to all classes and creeds. These are axiomatic truths well-recognized by the Government and repeatedly emphasized by all public men. On the memorable occasion of his Majesty's Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi, held on 12th December 1911, his Excellency Lord Hardinge, in the august presence of their Imperial Majesties, announced, among other Royal boons, that "Humbly and dutifully submissive to his Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure, the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of his Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire and have decided in recognition of a very commendable demand to direct themselves to make education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once 50 lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale." It is impossible for me to describe in words the deep feeling of satisfaction with which this solemn declaration, made on such a memorable occasion and in the immediate presence of our august Sovereign, was received by all sincere lovers of progess in this country. That the solemn promise was fulfilled to the very letter by Lord Hardinge's Government is clear from the munificent recurring and non-recurring educational grants made by them during the three years following the Coronation Darbar. And had not this terrible World War broken out when it did, taxing the entire resources of the Empire to their fullest extent, I entertain no doubt whatever that the promise made in 1911, would have been continued to be fulfilled.

In my humble judgment, time has now arrived when, on the conclusion of the War, the boon of Free Primary Education ought to be granted to the Indian people. The Government and the various Municipal and other local bodies must co-operate in bringing the means for the acquisition of free elementary education within easy reach of our people in all urban and rural areas and, if this is done, the progress of mass education will be found to have been so vastly accelerated as to bring about a speedy realization of the aims which even the most ardent lovers of education in India have in view. And while I recognize that in an ideal State, such as contemplated by Joseph Mazzini, compulsion would be perfectly justifiable, I entirely agree with my friend the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in what he said, in the course of the Presidential address delivered by him last year at Poona, that "if a sufficient number of schools be provided at present, it will be time enough afterwards to consider how far the doctrine of compulsion may or may not have to be legalized."

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

Closely associated with the problem of mass education is the language question which has been the subject of much discussion in recent years. My own views regarding this important problem were frankly and fully expressed in the Presidential Address delivered by me at the All-India Urdu Conference held at Poona in July, 1911. It must be obvious to all right thinking persons that a multiplicity of languages in our Primary Schools, whether on territorial or on communal basis, must retard that process of unification of our heterogeneous masses which is so essential for the future welfare of our people. Urdu, *unquestionably the lingua franca of India*, was the result of a spontaneous compromise between the Muslim and the Hindu elements of our population centuries ago. Any movement designed to displace it from its predominant position is bound to lead to disintegration and would be fatal to the cause of intercommunal co-operation. As I said at Poona, "instead of welding together the various classes of his Majesty's Indian subjects into one comparatively homogeneous whole, insistence on this line of policy is calculated to widen the rift and to create antagonism of sentiment and interest the baneful effects of which upon peaceful progress and on the future of India cannot now be foreseen." In the interests of the country, as a whole, Urdu should continue to be the school language, at least in Northern India, and the Indian Musalmans will, in consequence, continue to insist upon the compromise of old being faithfully adhered to as an effective means of that unification of the multifarious elements of our population which is indispensable to the future prosperity of our common motherland.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND INDIAN MUSALMANS.

It must never be forgotten that, under modern conditions, the political strength of a community, the part which it is to play in the administration of the country's executive and judicial affairs and the power and influence which it is to exercise in matters appertaining to legislation, are dependent mainly on the acquisition of University education by as large a proportion of its numbers as possible. A somewhat careful study of the conditions obtaining in England and a close observation, extending over a quarter of a century, of the onward march of events in our own motherland, have convinced me that the part which we, as a community, are to play in the glorious future of India as an integral portion of Greater Britain depends upon the measure of our progress in the realm of higher education. The task before us is indeed stupendous: we have not only to make up for past neglect but have also to keep pace with communities rapidly forging ahead in the race for intellectual advancement. Let us gird up our loins and make a well-organized effort for an accelerated speed towards the goal to be aimed at. In view of our backwardness, the Government of India fully recognize the necessity of extending to us special help and encouragement and have invited the attention of all Local Governments to the necessity of providing reasonable facilities for the promotion of higher education among the Indian Musalmans. It is our duty, therefore, to point out fairly and frankly to Government the particular respects in which we require the help of the State and, at the same time, to grasp exactly those of our communal needs the satisfaction of which rests upon our own private efforts.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION ON UNIVERSITY SENATES.

The guidance and control of University education being mainly in the hands of the various Indian Universities constituted by the law of the land, it is obvious that the Muslim community must be adequately represented upon their administrative bodies. Neglect in this respect must necessarily result in grievous injury to the cause of Muslim education. That the representation of the Indian Musalmans on our University Senates is absolutely inadequate has been fully recognized by the Government of India. In the Punjab where our community constitutes 54 per cent. of the entire provincial population, there are only 17 Muslim Fellows in a Senate of 85 members. Among the one hundred ordinary members of the Senate of the Calcutta University only six belong to the Muslim community and this in a part of the country where, in view of the Muslim proportion in the population and of their educational backwardness, the need for adequate representation is obviously so great. The Allahabad University has 12 Muhammadan Fellows out of a total of 81 members of its Senate, Bombay 7 out of 88, and Madras 4 out of 101. These figures conclusively establish the fact that the Muslim community has, in regard to its representation on the governing bodies of our Indian Universities, a just grievance which calls for early redress. On behalf of this Conference, I respectfully appeal to the Chancellors of our Universities for an adequate representation of the Muslim interests on our Senates and earnestly hope that our appeal will not go unheeded.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

From the very day when the foundation stone of Strachey Hall was laid by Lord Lytton in 1876, every act of our revered leader, the late Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan, every event in the history of the expansion of our central national institution, aye, every brick added to its beautiful halls had foretold of its ultimate destiny, to use Sir Antony (now Lord) Macdonell's words, as "Cardova of the East." But *"Kullo-Shaiyin marhoonun bi auqqaihat"* (All things happen at their destined time) it was destined that the University which ought to have been the senior of the two denominational Universities should ultimately take the second place. I do not to-day propose to apportion the blame for what has actually happened. *No one was keener about having a National University at Aligarh with power of affiliating outside Colleges than myself, no one more anxious that our University should have complete internal autonomy.* But I could not understand the wisdom of the policy of "Everything or nothing at all." If the Government, for reasons best known to themselves, were not, at present, prepared to grant us power of affiliation, why adopt an attitude of complete negation when there were, as yet, no Muslim Colleges to be affiliated? If, in view of this being an experimental stage, the Government have considered it necessary to give to the principle of "Aid, supervision and control" the form which it has assumed in the Benares University Act, why refuse to accept what our more practical Hindu brethren have agreed to, when we see that the control of our education, at present exercised by the existing Universities with their Senatees consisting of over-whelming non-Muslim majorities, official and non-official, is a long way more stringent? Rome was not built in a day: nor can the decision of Lord Hardinge's Government be regarded as final for all time. The question has now passed beyond the stage of controversy. The Hindu University has become an accomplished fact and both the Muslim University Association and the Foundation Committee have, however reluctantly, accepted, in principle, what our more fortunate Hindu brethren have already actually secured. Their sole hesitation has been due to uncertainty regarding the nature of the Regulations that may be framed under the Benares University Act. Those Regulations have now been published. After a most anxious and careful consideration, in the light of my own practical experience, extending over a period of 18 years, as a Fellow, Syndic, Secretary of a Faculty and Convenor of a Board of Studies of the Punjab University, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as they go, these Regulations constitute a fairly workable scheme for giving a trial to the system on which the Hindu University is based. We, of course, have special requirements of our own which, owing to circumstances peculiar to ourselves, need special provisions in the Regulations to be framed under the Muslim University Act. From the past policy of our Government towards Muslim Education, commencing with the establishment of the Calcutta Madrissa in 1781 up to the present day, I have every hope that the Government will, in the matter of framing those Regulations, have regard for our special needs and requirements. I earnestly appeal to the Government as well as to my own people for an early settlement of this important problem so that the two sister Universities mig't commence their noble work side by side to the incalculable benefit of the cause of education in India. The Government Universities cannot, owing to the policy of strict religious neutrality, minister to the spiritual needs of our people. Purely secular education divorced of all religious instruction has produced results which, from various points of view, are far from satisfactory. We need not only Graduates but truly Muslim Graduates, nurtured in that spiritual atmosphere which is certain to make them self-respecting and loyal citizens of the greatest Empire known to history. Let us, therefore, close this painful chapter which has divided our community into two groups already too long and by the conclusion of this episode not only make immediate and much needed start towards working out our educational regeneration upon our own lines but also help to restore, among our own ranks, that solidarity upon which the very existence of our community is entirely dependent.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

The task which the Indian Musalmans have to face is, no doubt, of gigantic magnitude. But no task can be too heavy for a community like ours provided there is, among us, full appreciation of our communal responsibilities and an earnest desire to do what is absolutely essential for our intellectual and material regeneration. In a country like India and in this age of international competition in all walks of national life, the strength of community constituting the minority of a country's population lies in its solidarity. A community already numerically weak cannot afford to have a divided camp. If the Indian Musalmans desire to occupy in this country the position to which they are legitimately entitled by reason of their past history and of the fact that theirs is not by any means a negligible minority, it is their bounden duty to close their ranks. With all the earnestness at my command, I appeal to my co-religionists throughout India to show a united front to all those forces of disintegration which threaten to break the boasted compactness and homogeneity of a people whose strength was based upon the solid rock of a brotherhood unparalleled and unknown in the past history of mankind. United you stand in this whirlwind of inter-communal competition, divided you are sure to fall perhaps never to rise again. With your serried ranks showing a compact and united front, with your material and intellectual resources organized upon solid basis, you are bound to succeed in solving satisfactorily problems of your educational backwardness which, at present, constitute such terrible handicaps to your success in the race for progress now going on in this country. There is no power on earth which can change your present deplorable condition for the better except your own united action; there is no high road to communal advancement except that which you may carve out for yourselves out of the solid rocks over which you have to travel before you can reach the Everest of your intellectual and material goal.

In conclusion the President offered the grateful thanks of the Conference to their Highness the Nizam and the Begum of Bhopal for their generous donations to the Conference and to the cause of Muslim education.

Accounts of over 800 firms examined and successfully represented by

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

21, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone 2567.

SIND ZEMINDARS.

EXHORTED TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

Speaking at a Durbar near the Sind-Baluchi frontier the Commissioner in Sind exhorted the zemindars to pay more attention to education than hitherto as without it they would not be able to know their duties and responsibilities. Referring to the reform of the Legislative Council he said that Government was trying to do what it could to give a fair share of representatives to the Muhammadans but they must educate themselves properly to take an intelligent part at such meetings and express their opinions freely. He was sorry to find that notwithstanding great exertions on the part of Government in the direction of Muhammadan education the Muhammadans had failed to realize their responsibilities. He hoped that they would make up for the past by working in that direction with fresh vigour. They could easily collect lakhs of rupees for the purpose which would produce educated Muhammadans of the type Government required.

The price of hides in Sind has gone down suddenly. Goatskins which were selling for Rs. 5/8 each, now have difficulty in finding a market at Rs. 3. This is due to the exporting firms having stopped making purchases; their agents on the contrary selling what they had purchased before at considerable loss.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PROGRESS DURING 1915-16.

OFFICIAL REVIEW.

The following extracts are taken from the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1915-16:—

The year under review saw an increase in the number both of educational institutions in the presidency and of pupils attending them. The number of institutions rose from 13,494 to 13,582, and the number of pupils from 7,89,709 to 7,99,273. Contrary to the experience of recent years, however, numercial progress was retarded in primary schools for boys, several schools being closed on account of plague, with the result that the total attendance fell from 5,94,728 to 5,88,790. The financial satistics for the year show only a very small increase in the expenditure on public instruction, contributions from provincial funds being less by over 7 lakhs than in the previous year. Expenditure out of municipal and local funds, on the other hand, advanced by four lakhs, while fees and miscellaneous resources accounted for an increase of about three lakhs and a half. The total provincial expenditure aggregated Rs. 74½ lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 33½ lakhs was spent on primary schools. The general financial stringency prevailing throughout the year not only precluded grants for opening new schools and improving the pay and prospects of the teaching staff, but practically put an end to all building operations, the expenditure on buildings and equipment being little more than half of that in 1914-15.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The inauguration by the University of a new academic year, running from June to March, necessitated the holding of a series of supplementary examinations in March 1915. There was a remarkable remarkable recovery in the percentage of successful matriculation candidates, which had dropped to 36 last year in consequence of a stiffening in the standard of the examination. The Governor in Council hopes that the raising of the percentage to 48 in the year under review does not mean a return to the unsatisfactory conditions which have been made the subject of the adverse comment of Government on former occasions. He also notices with regret that the tendency to slovenliness and inaccuracy of written work, referred to in last year's review shows no sign of disappearance. The report of the examiners in English in the Intermediate Examination in Arts that the majority of candidates are "utterly careless about legibility, spelling grammatical correctness, idiom, logical coherence and cogency and even intelligibility" constitutes a serious reflection upon the methods of teaching employed in some of the secondary schools of the presidency and gives rise to feelings of grave apprehension as to the usefulness and efficiency of the candidates in their subsequent careers.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The increase in the number of students attending the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics would be a greater cause for satisfaction if it were certain that their sole object was to obtain a thoroughly practical training for an industrial or commercial profession. The Principal's complaint that a large number of youths apply for admission into the College without any real intention of following a business career reveals a danger that the utility of this institution may be impaired, and it is hoped that in the process of time means may be found to eliminate, so far as possible, this undesirable element.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The development of secondary education generally was seriously handicapped by the need for economy, and comparatively little progress could be made during the year with the programme of improvement outlined in 1911. In these circumstances it was not possible to organize any new measures for the provision of a large number of trained teachers, which is recognised by Government to be one of the most pressing educational problems of the presidency. The most interesting feature of the year perhaps was the progress made in the development of practical scientific work in the higher standards, of which the Director has given a brief summary in his annual report.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Several features of interest are recorded by the Director in connection with the twenty-one Government high schools for boys. The prevailing financial stringency hampered the rapid development of the system of school excursions inaugurated two years ago, but means were found in several schools to carry out a number of short and inexpensive trips. These excursions have succeeded in captivating the interest of boys of all ages and classes, and, in the opinion of Government, play an important part in broadening the outlook of all who participate in them and in stimulating a valuable *esprit de corps* among the masters and pupils.

AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS.

While the number of aided Anglo-vernacular high schools for boys underwent no change, there was a satisfactory increase in the general attendance, but their development continues to be retarded by the lack of trained masters and the constant changes in the staff. The financial situation prevented any amelioration of the existing conditions during the year under review.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

As in the case of all other branches of public instruction, progress was unavoidably arrested in the sphere of primary education, and Government were unable to give further effect to their policy of increasing the staff of undermanned schools, improving the prospects of teachers and opening new schools. Building operations also practically came to a standstill, and less than half a lakh was claimed in free building and equipment grants. The system of rural standards continued to be the subject of discussion and criticism during the year, and the whole question has now been carefully reconsidered by Government with the result that it has been decided to revise the system, which laid down a course of study beyond the capacity of the boys to complete within the prescribed time. A notification therefore has been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* abolishing the separate sets of standards laid down for rural schools from the date of the next annual inspection. Some progress has been made in introducing into factory schools the special syllabus of studies approved by Government towards the close of 1914, four mills in Bombay having adopted it by the end of March 1915, but none in Ahmedabad. The development of those schools has been neither as rapid nor as progressive as the Governor in Council would desire.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The general question of female education in India is engaging the attention of the Imperial Government, and a very large volume of opinions has been collected on the whole subject, including curricula. Pending the decision of the Government of India upon the suggestions and opinions that will be submitted by the local Governments, the alternative standards for the matriculation course for girls in this Presidency, drafted by Miss Corkery, which include domestic subjects, have not been introduced. Several of the Bombay girls' schools have, however, already made considerable progress in the teaching of needle work, laundry work and cooking. The new science course in the higher standards has proved to be an unexpected success in the Anglo-vernacular schools and found great popularity among the girls. There was an appreciable advance during the year in the number of primary schools for girls as well as in the attendance at these schools. The experiment of paying small scholarships to girls as an inducement to stay a longer time at school gave satisfactory results, and Government have now decided to continue it on a more extensive and elastic scale for another year.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The chief subject of interest in connection with the education of Muhammadans continued to be the question of the language to be employed as the medium of instruction in primary schools. The deliberate pronouncement of a large majority of Muhammadans attending the Muhammadan Educational Conference two year ago that the introduction of Urdu standards was indispensable to the interest of their community has not been unanimously endorsed by all members of that community, many of whom entertain serious apprehensions as to the practical effect of these standards upon the business of life. The experience gained during the two years in which the experient of the Urdu standards has been tried and watched has led Government to doubt whether, except in those localities where Urdu is the mother tongue of the people, the vernacular of the district is not a more suitable medium for instruction than Urdu, and whether a general relegation of the vernacular to the background in favour of Urdu, an intimate knowledge of which is required neither by agriculturists nor by those who intend to seek employment in Government service or to follow some professional or commercial avocation, so far from improving the status of the backward Mahommadan community, would not place them at a still greater disadvantage than heretofore in comparison with the more advanced communities in this presidency. The whole question therefore has received the earnest consideration of Government, who will shortly make public the decision at which they have arrived on this and other matters dealt with by the Mahommedan Educational Committee.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN MANIFESTO.

REPUDIATED BY ENLIGHTENED LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

With regard to the Madras non-Brahmin manifesto Rao Bahadur Kesava Pillai, a leading non-Brahmin of Madras, and other non-Brahmans have sent the following message to the President of the Congress:—"The Madras non-Brahmin communication was intended for private circulation among non-Brahmin leaders. It was utilized as a manifesto by some designing people. Enlightened non-Brahmin Hindus, however, fully endorse the post-war reforms demanded and anticipated in its penultimate paragraph, while they emphatically repudiate its discordant note desparaging the constitutional leaders and movements for India's political regeneration. They heartily support the elected Memers' "Memorandum to the Viceroy."

(Continued from Column 6.)

rated the work done by the Conference during the previous year. The Conference adopted resolutions urging the abolition of the caste-system and requesting the Government to introduce a Bill to declare the validity of inter-marriages amongst Hindus. Another resolution urged Government to provide better facilities for the education and elevation of the depressed classes, and the next resolution urged on the Hindu community the desirability of admitting people of other faiths into its fold.

The Conference elected Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as General Secretary and Mr. G. K. Deodhar, of the Servants of Indian Society, and Mr. D. G. Dalvi of Bombay, as Assistant Secretaries, for the ensuing year.

ALL-INDIA THIESTIC CONFERENCE.

MAHARANI SUNITI DEVI'S ADDRESS.

Maharani Suniti Devi of Cooch Behar, delivered the following address as President of the All-India Theistic Conference at Lucknow:—

Brothers and sisters,—I thank you with all my heart for the honour you have bestowed upon me by electing me President of The All-India Theistic Conference this year. I feel very proud indeed to think that I should be the first woman to preside But I fear those who have been expecting to hear a long Presidential speech to-day will be much disappointed.

I am here to-day as my great father's daughter. My response is feeble. It is my own life, which I know speaks for itself. In the days of grief and in the hour of trial when light vanishes and the world seems dark and dreary who has not felt the tender touch of the Divine Love? This love alone can uplift one to a higher place where no sorrows or darkness can reach. This love is the Love of the Living God of the New Dispensation.

In last year's Presidential speech Dr. Nilratan Sircar quoted some of the doctrines of Great Brahmananda. He said that the most important of all the teachings is the harmony of all religions. Yes true, very true this is the harmony of all religions is most important. My father Great Brahmananda is my guide. I have been taught that our religion, the New Dispensation is the religion of Love and Purity.

A true believer of the universe can never say "I love my God but dislike mankind." I hope here at this meeting at least one thing will be decided and that is no members of this Conference shall ever speak disrespectfully of any religion or Prophets. Our mother-land India has presented us with the most precious gifts Yoga and Bhakti. Dharma and Satitwa. Let us try, brothers and sisters, to be worthy of it.

We have been so long asleep—so long ignored the duty of our life, but now that we are awakened, let us proceed and not waste any more time. Listen to the sound of the great bells—the sound of Hope. I beg of you to try and study the religion of harmony. It is deep and pure. And then you shall know how joyful this world is and how peaceful religion is. Without Unity we can never progress.

The present Dispensation has come to unite us all—it is the harmony of all religions. Brahmananda says "Leave the battle-field of dogma where superstitions and priest-ridden men fight blindfolded and and accept the banners of True God." Accept Him, brothers and sisters, and all India will become one in the Lord. All mankind will then draw fresh inspiration from the Living God and gather life and wisdom from saints and martyrs, Rishis and Yogis who were the glory of the ancient days. Then there shall be joyful and festive union of heaven on earth.

We are all one family and worshippers of one True God. Look yonder brothers and sisters, I can see a vision and in this vision I see all Dispensation have met, all creeds and castes are assembled, all religions are embracing each other. When we shall all know the golden age the Satya-Yuga has returned.

May God grant this All-India Theistic Conference a success. May there be no discord or misunderstanding amongst the members of this Conference.

In conclusion let me thank you all once more for the great honour you have conferred upon me. May this meeting bring now hope and new zeal that we may work hand in hand in future.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THIRTIETH SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The thirtieth Indian National Social Conference met to-day in the Congress pandal. There was a fair attendance including a number of ladies.

Pandit Manoharlal Zutshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said that national efficiency should be the central idea of the social reform propaganda, and the victory of social feeling over personal and sectional selfishness should be the key-note of all social reform work. Referring to the fall of the Hindu race he said:—"The chief cause of the great national defect is, I have no doubt, the institution of caste and the inclusive and the centrifugal spirit which it fosters. Caste is the greatest monster which we have to kill. Most of the social disabilities with which this Conference deals, are connected either with the system of caste, or with the subjugation of women. He urged the raising of the depressed classes, the abolition of the caste system, early marriage and enforced widowhood.

Babu Jyotiswarup Saheb, of Dehra Dun, an ardent social reformer, and a staunch Arya Samajist, was elected President. He said the desire for social reform was an universal and ever present desire. Their forefathers had tried best in this direction. It was a national desire generated by the ever-increasing hand of progress. Eleven years ago at Bombay H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda had said that social reform was full of difficulties, but they must solve it, for, in it lay the salvation of their country. Continuing the President said the work of a true reformer was to produce the ideal with half of the actual. To make the organisation of social reform a really living one, they should appoint a small working committee and a journal to record the workings of the working committee. He next urged female education which was of utmost importance to attain perfect womanhood, and forcibly denounced child marriage. In his opinion the marriageable age for males should be 25 and for females 16. The President advocated widow-remarriage, abolition of purdah and the caste system. In conclusion he urged inter-marriage, inter-dining, reclamation of the depressed classes and criminal tribes, and fallen women.

The Assistant Secretary then shortly nar-

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

CLAIM FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

OBJECTIONS REFUTED.

The following is the remaining portion of the address of Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, President of the Congress, the publication of which was held over from yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle":—

The most orthodox argument, in fact the only argument, now advanced against this natural and legitimate demand off self-government is that the mass are silent and have not joined in the cry. This is an ingenuous argument; for an inarticulate mass will never speak and the reforms will not come. But have the mass at any time and in any country spoken out before any reform has been granted? The hydra-headed mass speak only in times of rebellion or revolution and even then under the inspiration of their leaders who rise out of the educated minority, but their voice is not heard amid a process of silent evolution in the benefits of which they are bound to participate. Did the mass in England cry for the "Magna Charta" or the Petition of Rights or the Reform Bill? The educated few have everywhere represented the ignorant many and history tells us that they have always been their unaccredited spokesmen. And then whose fault is it that the masses in India are dumb and illiterate? The Congress has cried and Congressmen have tried their utmost for the spread of elementary education and they have been told that the time has not yet arrived for universal compulsory education for the masses. We do not know if the Astrological Almanac is being consulted .or an auspicious day for such an undertaking. It all looks like the trite old, yet never hackneyed, game of "head I win, tail you lose."

SOLICITUDE FOR THE POOR.

Then as a corollary to the above a further argument is advanced that there are so many communities and sub-divisions in this caste-ridden country that if Self-Government were conceded King Stork would one by one swallow up all the frogs and a Babel of disorder would follow in which men would run at one anothers' throats and render settled government impossible. Such keen solicitude for the poor and the weak is no doubt highly creditable to an enlightened administration; but in a country where more than two-fifths of the population live on insufficient food; where in 42 years there were 22 famines carrying away millions of human beings; a country which is admittedly the poorest and yet the most heavily taxed as well as burdened with the costliest of administrations; where the average earnings of the free citizen are almost half of what the prisoner in the jail gets for his food and raiment; where floods devastate and Malaria decimates without any remedy or redress, while piles of reports and recommendations of Commissions and Committees cover the archives of the Secretariats; where the poor have often to drink muddy liquids to appease their thirst; and where five out of every six children even in moderately decent families of the poor are allowed to grow up in ignorance—I say in a country like that men may not be wanting who might consider such paternal solicitude as too much of a protestation. I do not at all suggest that the Government of the country is solely or even primarily responsible for everyone of these untoward circumstances: but what I do maintain is that the apprehensions of the Government and its organs are ill-founded and unjustified. No doubt there is the baneful caste system, but there is also the counter-balancing distribution of labour and profession. The caste imposes only social restrictions and no political disabilities. Caste system in one shape or other and to some extent obtains in almost every society, but has nowhere stood as an insurmountable bar in the way of its political or economic development. Then is there no redeeming feature of the Indian social system with all its defects? Is there any country where every home is an asylum for the poor, and where the poor and the destitute are fed and clothed by their richer countrymen so generously? Is there any other people among whom the prevailing religions enjoin public charity without distnction of caste, colour or creed to such an extent that it has led the advocates of modern civilisation to characterise it as encouraging "professional mendicancy"? Government no doubt honestly tries to mitigate the sufferings of the poor in the hour of their distress; but is any notice taken of the millions who are silently succoured by the well-to-do Hindus and Mahomedans out of their own pocket in accordance with the injunctions of their religions? Then, has not the Congress cried for 30 years for the amelioration of the condition of the masses as persistently as for political rights and privileges? If such be the case, where is the ground and where the evidence for the apprehension so keenly felt and so persistently echoed and re-echoed? The Labour Party in the British Parliament is only of yesterday's growth and were Parliamentary institutions deferred till the grant of a nominal representation of its vast working population? And was it Cobden or Kier Hardie that organised the Anti-corn Law League or improved the wages of the labouring classes of Great Britain? And Cobden did not belong to any labouring class. And then are not caste prejudices fast dying out under the inexorable pressure of our environments and are not men of talents rising out of the ranks of the so-called depressed classes who are receiving the ungrudging homage of the Brahmans and other superior castes? Lastly, would not there always be the paramount authority of the Government to correct abuses and remedy injustice wherever committed? Blood is always thicker than water and people are not therefore wanting amongst us who honestly regard the question of the strong and the weak only as a plausible pretext and not as a serious argument.

HINDU-MOSLEM QUESTION.

Another difficulty put forward is the eternal question of the differences between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of India. But the game has been nearly played out, and the Hindus and the Mahomedans have practically solved the question. It is more than five years ago that some of us dreamt a dream which appears now not to have been all a dream. The Congress and the League have come to meet at the same place and the day may not be far distant when inspite of the Siren-song which has so far diverted their course they will come to meet in the same pavilion and at the same time. The Hindus and Mahomedans are rapidly converging towards each other and indeed it would be a miracle if they did not so converage and if they continued to fly off at a tangnent despite the irresistible attraction of the great centripetal force which is drawing them towards their common centre. The stock argument based upon occasional differences and disturbances between Hindus and Mussalmans cannot have much force. These are confined mostly to lower classes of people on either side. It is neither fair nor judicious to exaggerate their importance. There are Hindus and Mahomedans side by side in every Native State. In the Mahomedan State of Hyderabad with a Hindu population of nearly 70 per cent. and the Hindu State of Kashmere with 60 per cent. Mahomedan subjects we do not hear of any cow-killing riots or Mohurrum disturbances or of any ill-feeling between the two communities. And one wonders why a different state of things should prevail in British territories. A nationality is now no longer either a religious or a social federation, but a political unit. Diverse races professing different forms of religion and following distinct varieties of manners, customs and traditions easily submit to a common political faith to work out their common destiny. The Picts and the Scots, the Saxons and the Normans, the Protestants and the Catholics are now all welded into the great British nation. The Teutons and the Slavs, the Prussians and the Poles have formed one of the mightiest empires which has lit up a world-wide conflagration; while in that curious Dual Monarchy of Austro-Hungary the Magyars, the Hungarians, Czecks, the Poles, the Slavs, the Serbs, the Croates and the Rumanians have formed themselves into a national federation of no ordinary solidarity and strength. The Hindus and Mussalmans are both of common Aryan stock, while Hindu anthropology traces them to a common descent within the legendary period of their ancient history. Neither the Parsis nor the Mahomedans of India owe any temporal allegiance either to the Shah of Persia or the Sultan of Turkey. They are now Indians as much as the Hindus. But why indulge in speculations against a settled fact? I think I break no secret when I announce to you that the Hindu-Moslem question has been settled and the Hindus and Mussalmans have agreed to make a united demand for self-government. The All-India Congress Committee and the representatives of the Moslem League who recently met in conference at Calcutta have after two days' deliberations in one voice resolved to make a joint demand for a Representative Government in India. There are little differences on one or two minor points of detail, but they count for nothing. The vital issue has been solved and the main point has been gained. The report of the Conference will shortly be placed before you and I need not enter into details. We have many historic days, but I believe the 17th November will rank among the brightest and the most notable of them all. I would now appeal to both the communities to sink all their minor domestic differences and present a solid united front for the realisataion of their common destiny within the Empire. Only the seeds having been sown, the seedlings have just sprouted and for God's sake let us not quarrel over the division of the crop which still demands our combined labour and attention before the harvest comes. What are special electorates and communal representations when there is really no electorate and no representation among a people? What matters it if Dinshaw Edulji Wacha or Surendra Nath Banerjee or Muzurul Huque were to represent us in our National Assembly? They are three in one and one in three. Remember what the great *Yudhishthira* said addressing the *Kauravas* and the *Pandavas*. Making a different application of this noble saying of the wise and saintly *Yudhishthira* we may say that we may be five brothers on one side and a hundred brothers on the other, but in a common cause we are a hundred and five brothers undivided and indivisible.

Gentlemen, anounce of fact is said to be worth a ton of theories and while we here are quarrelling over the first principles of the problem, the Americans have quietly and speedily solved it in the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine islands from their discovery by Lopez de Villalobos in the reign of Philip of Spain were under a form of despotic government compared to which the despotism of John Company was an unmixed blessing. The archipelago is inhabited by a congeries of people speaking different languages and observing different forms of religion of the most primitive type. The Negritoes, the Negroes, the Panayas, the Mindanos, a dark woolly people, Indonassians, the Malayans, the Chinese, the Spaniards and a number of non-descripts inhabit the islands. Of ancient civilisation and tradition these people have none, while as to their enlightenment and culture the world has heard nothing. The Americans conquered the islands in 1898 and the only claim of the people to the consideration of their liberators was that they had at first formed themselves into a band of insurgents under the leadership of an ambitious man named Aguinaldo who afterwards aspired to expel their benefactors. A provisional Government was however soon established by the Americans and peace restored in the country. Quite recently a proposal was brought forward in the House of Representatives of the United States for the granting of Home Rule to the Philippines and in the discussion which followed some maintained that it should be accomplished in two years, some in four years, while others held that there should be no time limit; but all agreed that the islanders must be given their freedom and the archipelago should not form a permanent appenage to the United States which since the Civil War had positively refused to go in for territorial aggrandisement even in the face of the splendid opportunities which the New World presented to them. The last resolution was carried; and the American Governor in addressing the Philippinos on the occasion of granting them a substantial majority in the Legislative Assemblies in 1913 said:—"We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippines. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence. The administration will take one step at once. It will give to the native citizens of the islands a majority in the Commission and thus in the Upper as well as in the Lower House of the Legislature ..... We place within your reach the instruments of redemption. The door of opportunity stands open, and the event, under Providence is in your hands. The triumph is as great for us as it is for you." Noble words these and nobly have the Americans come forward to fulfil them. As a result of this announcement the following measures have been introduced.

The Central Government in the Philippines is composed of the Governor-General who is the chief executive and president of the Philippine Commission, and eight Commissioners, three Americans and five Philippinos. The Philippine Commission constitutes the Upper House and the ellective Philippine Assembly the Lower House of the Legislative body. The members of the Assembly hold office for four years, and the Legislature elects two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who hold office for the same term. These are members of the United States' House of Representatives with a voice, but not a vote. The islands are divided into 36 provinces of which 31 are regular an the rest special. The Government of each of the regular provinces is vested in a provincial board composed of a Governor and two *vocals*. The Governor is the chief executive of the province and presiding officer of the board. He and the *vocals* of the board are all elected by popular vote. The Government of towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipalities and serving for four years. The Jones' Bill of Independence introduced in the United States Legislature proposed to confer complete independence on the Philippinos not later than four years from the passing of the bill. In place of the present Philippine Commission, which is abolished, the Philippinos are to elect a Senate. The house is already elected by the people, and with the election of the Senate, the electorate is to be increased by about 600,000, As about 200,000 Philippinos vote now the new law will grant voting rights to about 800,000. The office of Governor-General is retained and there is to be a Vice-Governor, an American whose duties are to be fixed by the Governor-General. The functions of the Legislature are limited so as to provide that the coinage currency, and immigration laws shall not be made without the approval of the President of the United States. Finally, all Americans residing in the Islands who desire to vote must become citizens of the Islands. *The Republican* points out also that the preamble of the bill fixes no specific date for the granting of independence, but simply state that it has always been the purpose of the people of the Unite States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognise their independence as soon as a suitable government can be established therein. Therefore, as justly pointed out by the *Indian Patriot* "enlarged powers of self-government are granted in order that by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may the better be prepared fully to assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

Thus a complete autonomous federal government has already been established in the islands in which the Philippinos largely preponderate over the Americans and in which the actual administration has been substantially transferred to them. There is no bureaucracy in the Philippines, nor a Jingo press there. No, there is no ruler and ruled, no sedition and no internments. Self-Government has established a reign of peace and contentment. Every Philippino is now a free citizen unemasculated. by the operation of any Arms Act and unfettered by any Press Law. Are the arm-chair critics who so lavishly indulge in abusing the Indian Nationalists for their "extravagant hopes" and "unrealisable demands" prepared to give any explanation of this phenomenal progress of the Philippines under the suzerainty of America? What is the difference between the Union Jack and the Star and the Stripes? Let Sir William Wedderburn, who was as distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service as his views have always commanded respect for their sobriety, soundness and moderation, answer. Sir William commenting on the question of Self-Government as viewed on a reference to the Philippines pertinently asks,—"Can anybody show valid cause why this good example (of America) should not be followed by the British Government with regard to India? Are the Philippinos in any respect superior to the people of India? Or, is it that the British people are inferior to the Americans in love of principle and moral courage?" We pause for a reply as to which of the alternatives is correct. Sir William then adds,—"the problem in India is much simpler, for India does not ask for a termination of the British connection, but I can say with certainty that among our best friends in India there exists grave disquiet, produced by the silence of the Government regarding their future policy, accompanied by irritating retrogressive legislation in Parliament and fresh activity of police repression in India." If the Philippinos have developed an instinct for Self-Government within 18 years no amount of reasoning or argument can satisfy the Indian mind that the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsis and the Christians of India have not made even a near approach to it within 160 years; and if they are not yet fit for self-government. I despair of a time when they may be so.

AMENDMENT OR CONSTITUTION.

There is yet another question which ought to be clearly understood in connection with our demand for Self-Government. Is it any appreciable increase in our share in the administration that we demand on the permanent basis of the present system of government? Or is it a thorough change in the constitution irrespective of all considerations of larger employment of the children of the soil in the public services? To be more explicit, let us put the question in its naked form. Supposing the Public Service Commission, whose report is still a sealed book to the people of this country, have recommended that no less than one-half or even two-thirds of the appointments in the different civil services should be filled up by Indians, but that the present bureaucracy must always continue to be in power, would such a recommendation, even if accepted by the Government, satisfy Indian aspirations? I know the answer will be in the negative. Such an arrangement will only serve to add a number of Indian bureaucrats without adding a bit to the powers and privileges of the people, and there would not be much to choose between the present bureaucracy and its proposed substitute. It is the system and not the *personnel* of the administration from which the people suffer. It is the rotten soil that breeds rank weeds. It is only a radical change in the form and constitution of the Government however slow or tentative in its character, but steady and continuous in its development, that can satisfy the growing spirit of the Indian people and remove their grievances. If the British Parliament were after the war to hold in one hand a very high percentage of the public employments and a small modicum of real Self-Government in the other and to ask India to choose between the two, I am sure, she would unhesitatingly grasp the one and let go the other.

ANARCHY AND REPRESSION.

Gentlemen, the new spirit to which I have already referred frankly refuses to believe in the liberalisation of a bureaucratic administration. The spirit is common both to the young and the old with this difference only that, while the old would proceed cautiously and steadily, the young are moved by the enthusiastic ardour natural to their age. If the Congress has so far persistently advanced the claims of the people to a larger share in the various public services, it has done so more from an economic point of view than for the satisfaction of its demands for a national government Irresponsible critics who denounce the new spirit ought to remember that it is not a sudden and abnormal growth in the Indian mind. It has appeared in Egypt, in Turkey, in Persia and in China and in fact in every country where autocratic rule has prevailed. All these countries have under gone the hammering process and everywhere hammering has served only to beat soft metals into hard ones. Anarchism and lawlessness have in all these countries followed in the wake of misrule.

The appearance of anarchism in the land has been a source of the deepest concern to the Government and the people alike. Both are interested in its irradication, alike for the ends of peaceful government and the progressive development of the country on constitutional lines. But we must know what the disease is before we can apply the remedy. Anarchism has its roots deep in economic and political conditions. One asks how is that free countries like England and France or America are free from this taint. There the blessings of freedom, of industrial progress and of peace and contentment which follow in their train reign over the land. Let those great blessings be ours and anarchism will disappear. It is of Western origin. It is an excrescence which ought to disappear with healing measures calculated to difuse broadcast the blessings of political contentment and of material prosperity. By all means punish evil-doers and iniquitous breakers of the law who commit wanton assaults on the lives and properties of their fellow-countrymen. But repression is not the true remedy. Repression when unwisely enforced and against the sober sense and judgment of the community must aggravate the situation and strengthen those forces of discontent which are the breeding ground of anarchism. "The sovereign remedy for public distempers," says Burke, "is conciliation and not coercion, for though coercion may succeed for a time it always leaves room for coercing again. A suffi.cient trial has been given to the orthodox method of the bureaucracy and the Congress urges that the other method should now be tried.

THE ASSURANCES.

Gentlemen, we are roundly charged with revelling in "extravagant hopes" and indulging in "unrealisable demands." But we have long refused to profit by the very friendly and eminently practical suggestions of those whose only claim to be regarded as *Statesman* or *Englishman* consists in the proud names which they have like the "bogus medical degrees" assumed for themselves. We do not judge the great British nation by specimens of t' is kind who do no honour to the English name. If we had done that the Congress would have long ago wound up its business and gone into voluntary liquidation. The descendants of Howard and Wilberforce, of Burke and Bright, of Macaulay and Maine, and of Canning and Ripon are not yet extinct. It is a nation of giants who refuse to tolerate injustice and perpetuate serfdom wherever they may exist, it only they are satisfied of their existence, and who possess a responsive heart to the call of freedom. It has been truly said that it is not Britain's heart, but Britain's ear, that has been so long deaf to the wail that has been raised in this country. But the din of war has risen above all and the thrilling demonstrations of India's fidelity to the British connection have disabused many a robust mind in England of the hobgoblin stories to which they have been so lavishly treated in the past; and Liberals and Conservatives have, therefore, with equal emphasis come to recognise as rational what has been denounced as "extravagant hopes" and "unrealisable demands" of the Indian people. Let us recall to-day only a few of the many assurances that have been given to India by some of the responsible ministers and men who are now guiding the destinies of the Empire.

"The Times," the leading organ of conservative opinion in England, has been struck with the unexpected demonstration in India and frankly admitted that the Indian problem must be henceforth looked at from a different point of view. "On our part," says the great journal, "when we have settled account with the enemy, India must be allowed a more ample place in the councils of the Empire." Both Mr. Montagu and Mr. Roberts, as Under-Secretary for India, have from time to time expressed themselves in no uncertain voice as to the correct lines upon which the Indian administration requires to be revised and modified. Mr. Montagu's honest interpretation of Lord Hardinge's Despatch of August 1911 is well-known, while Mr. Roberts speeaking from his place in the House of Commons has frankly acknowledged that with the intellectual classes in India this outburst of loyalty is a "reasoned sentiment based upon considerations of enlightened self-interest," and has at the same time asked the British public to alter "the angle of vision" in their perspective of the Indian problem. Following "The Times," the "Review of Reviews" has, in one of its latest numbers, fairly admitted that "India to-day occupies a higher place in the Empire than ever before and has materially advanced her claims towards Self-Government, and it is inevitable that, after the war, her outstanding demands should receive the most sympathetic considerations." "We have," the "Review" adds, "made promises of Self-Government to Egypt, and it is inconceivable that we should deny the same privileges to India. At present India is not pressing her claim, but patiently awaits her just due, not as a reward, but as a right which her conduct has shown her worthy of possessing." Lord Haldane who till recently occupied a commanding position in the Cabinet said:—"The Indian soldiers were fighting for the liberties of humanity, as much as we ourselves. India had given her lives and treasures in humanity's great cause, hence things could not be left as they were. We had been thrown together in the mighty struggle and had been made to realise our oneness, so producing relations between India and England which did not exist before. Our victroy would be victory for the Empire as a whole and could not fail to raise it to a higher level". Then at a recent meeting held at Guildhall at the instance of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Asquith the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law the erstwhile leader of the Opposition and both now united in coalition Ministry, have given a joint pledge for the readjustment of India's position in the councils of the Empire after the war is over. But, to quote the words of Mr. Bonar Law, why the thing should not be done "while the metal was still glowing red-hot from the furnace of the war" and the promised rewards of India's comradeship and co-operation should be all relegated to the indefinite future and not one of them even shadowed forth in the present programme of the Imperial Government, seems to be inexplicable. Quite recently Lord Chelmsford is reported to have said that "the war by giving India an opportunity to show its practical importance to the Empire had stirred Indian aspirations for developments politically and economically. It would be his endeavour to secure a practical response to this new desire for progress." His Lordship is said to have added:—"My task is to guard India from cramping influences of undue conservatism equally with unpractical revolutionary tendencies."

Now, are these men of less authority, foresight and responsibility than the members of the Indian bureaucracy or its exponents in the Anglo-Indian Press who are ever so loud and positive in denouncing our claims? Or, are these assurances all a hoax intended to delude the Indian mind? We positively refuse to accept any such view which would be a gross calumny on the great British nation. We have much greater confidence in British statesmanship which may have blundred in many places but has failed nowhere. Gentlemen, we indulge in no gloomy anticipations; but we shudder to contemplate the serious effect which the nonfulfilment of these pledges is likely to produce in the minds of the Indian public. The Partition of Bengal which was after all a provincial question brought in its trail an outburst of discontent wh ch like wild fire spread throughout the whole country and necessitated a full brigade of repressive measures to put it down, although its smouldering sparks are not yet fully extinct. And how wide-spread and far-reaching must be the unrest which is sure to follow a light-hearted treatment of these solemn pledges and assurances upon which the people have so firmly and so confidently built their future hopes of advancement? God forbid that such a calamity should befall India. As loyal subjects of his Majesty we of the Congress deem it our duty to tell all whom it may concern not to treat the Indian problem after the war as lightly as some irresponsible and mischievous critics are evidently disposed to do. Already a subdued note of the "scrap of paper" has been raised in certain quarters. The Charter Act of 1833, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and the two gracious messages of King Edward VII and George V still remain unredcemed, and it would be no wise statesmanship to add to the burden of unredeemed pledges. England has been drawn into the vortex of a titanic struggle for the deliverance of Belgium and Servia. God grant, she may come out with her brave allies completely triumphant in her heroic efforts. She has however a much greater stake in India and India has a much greater claim to her consideration. Let us hope she will not fail to be at least as just as she is generous. After the war is over a complete readjustment of the Empire will have to be made; all its component parts will have to be co-ordinated and harmonised with one another and with the parent state. India alone cannot be left out of this programme. She must be admitted into common and equal partnership with the colonies on terms of equal rights and obligations of the Empire, enjoying equal laws and equal rights of British citizenship throughout that Empire. The collar of a Dependency should be removed from her neck and the coronet of an autonomous, self-governing state placed upon her head. What a glorious federation it would then be, more glorious than that of the Roman Empire or of any that the world has yet seen. England would do well to remember in her own interest that she cannot maintain a condition of perpetual pupilage anywhere within her world-wide possessions without slowly and imperceptibly innoculating herself with its poison in her own home. Demoralisation in one part of a body however remote must inevitably result, if not remedied in the ultimate deterioration of the whole system. Present experience has shown that for greater cohesion and solidarity of the Empire its component parts must be brought into closer touch and more intimate relations between one another and the mother country. India alone cannot be excluded from equal consideration in the coming readjustment, for if she were to be so excluded India's position is sure to be worse than even at present. If the colonies are allowed a representation in the federal council of the Empire they will undoubtedly have a voice in the administration of India and, for aught we know, their representatives may sometimes find a place in the cabinet and also become the Secretary of State for India. If India is denied such representation she will be further degraded as being subject also to the colonies. There is a serious danger in admitting the colonies to a participation in determining the policy that is to be followed in relation to India, for the colonial mind is saturated with the colour prejudice which would thus be reflected in the Government of India. Such a change in the "angle of vision" it would be dreadful to contemplate. If the equilibrium of the Empire is to be maintained India must also be thrown into the scale: She must be freely admitted into the partnership and given a free constitution like that of the self-governing dominions and a fair representation in the federal council along with the colonies.

THE BRITISH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen, one word about our British agency in London. It is perfectly superfluous for me to point out that no business concern can be successfully carried on without a well-equipped and efficient agency at its principal place of business. In England is the real seat of power and the battle of India must be fought on the British soil. Though it is we who must fight it out, we must have the British public as our ally. That public must be informed and influenced so as to enable it to come to a correct judgment of our case. There is an erroneous impression in certain quarters that as our grievances are so numerous and so palpable they must be known to the British people also. But who is there to carry your message to England? You certainly cannot expect Reuter to do it. You certainly do not believe that retired Anglo-Indians will proclaim their own defects and shortcomings. On the contrary there are the standing official reports always to present a roseate view of the administration taking credit for whatever is good, throwing the entire blame for all that is bad on your shoulders and justifying all sorts of repressive measures. The British public in their ignorance easily swallow all these *ex parte* cock-and-bull stories and consider the Indian administration to be a perfect Utopia. So you must have a counsel of your own to represent your case before the great tribunal of public opinion in Great Britain if you do not wish judgment to go against you by default. Sir William Wedderburn is performing this function at no small sacrifice to himself. India cannot repay the deep debt which she owes to him and his colleagues on the British Committee and the poet's words are her only satisfaction that a grateful mind by owing owes not, but always remains indebted and discharged. Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, the worthy son of a worthy father, following in the footsteps of his illustrious parent has been doing yeoman's service to India. The British Committee and its solo organ "India" must be maintained at all costs if we are to carry on our operations at the vital front. It has always seemed to me of the utmost importance to associate with the British Committee at least one competent Indian permanently located in England. The great services rendered there some years back by the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and recently by our distinguished countryman Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta

(Continued on page 8.)

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."
THE

VULCAN
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.
Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work.
Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

A NEW ENGLISH VERSION
OF
THE KORAN
BY MIRZA ABU 'L-FAZL
Complete in 1 Vol. Demy 8vo.
Superior ed. Rs. 15; Ordinary ed., Rs. 10.
The Translation follows throughout the Order of the Received Text, with Surahs, Parts, and Verses of each distinctly marked and numbered. Spirit non-sectarian.
M. A. NARMAVALA,
Publisher, Surat.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND.
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to
TATA SONS & Co,
Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Mavsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGERS FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)
All kinds of Life Assurance Policies issued at the lowest rates possible consistent with safety.
Liberal conditions: prompt payment of claims.
Apply for copies of prospectus &c. to:
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director.
Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.
Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY,

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
THOUSANDS OF SELECTIONS
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

Investors are requested to note that
THE
Punjab National Bank,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY BRANCH
has commenced to accept short-term Deposits from 2 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from
THE MANAGER,
personally, or on application.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR "FUTURE"
State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for ONE RUPEE ONLY.
Mr. Ghazanfar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector, writes from Moradabad City, "The one year life reading you sent me proved to be QUITE TRUE."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
CHODAVARAM, Vizagapatam District.

"Q. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADINGS ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The New Representation	6
An All-India Social Service League.	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Educational in Bombay Presidency	4
Crops in the Presidency	3
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURB	3
GENERAL NEWS.	
India and Reconstruction of Empire	8
Lucknow Congress .....5 &	8
Goan Congress	8
Mahomedan Educational Conference	4
All-India Thieslic Conference	4
Indian Social Conference	4
COMMERCIAL	2
THE WEATHER	2

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 28, 1916.

THE NEW REPRESENTATION.

Commenting yesterday on the fact that the Imperial Conference had been definitely called, we referred to the natural public expectation of an early announcement that India, together with the Dominions, has been invited to send her representative to the Conference. That expectation has been quickly realized, but, unfortunately, in a manner that is not altogether satisfactory. In the message from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, which we publish to-day, Mr. Chamberlain somewhat unnecessarily explains, with reference to the announcement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, that "what his Majesty's Government contemplate is not a session of the ordinary Imperial Conference of the Empire." The question, so to say, does not arise. An Empire Conference called during the progress of the war to which the Prime Ministers of the Dominions have been invited could not, obviously, be "a session of the ordinary Imperial Conference." It may be called the War Imperial Conference and it was precisely on this that it was sought to secure the direct representation of India. For the need and demand for India's participation in the Conference that has been at last summoned have taken shape since the war, and have to do directly with the situation consequent upon the war. The idea behind the movement, needless to say, was that India's vital interests should be properly safe-guarded in regard to the Imperial after-war settlement that must come on the close of the conflict. As Lord Hardinge said in his famous speech at the Imperial Legislative Council on September 22, 1915:—

We have no knowledge of the date when the next Imperial Conference will be held, nor what form it will take. . . . If India's size, population, wealth, military resources and lastly her patriotism demanded, no Conference can afford to debate great Imperial issues in which India is vitally concerned and at the same time to disregard her. To discuss questions affecting the defence of the Empire without taking India into account would be to ignore the value and interests of the greatest military asset of the Empire outside the United Kingdom. So also in trade to discuss questions affecting commerce within the Empire without regard to India would be to disregard England's best customer.

Lord Hardinge added that "to concede the direct representation of India at future Imperial Conferences does not strike me as a very revolutionary or far-reaching concession to make to Indian public opinion and to India's just claims." It is not, however, "direct representation" of India that is being conceded, although the objects of the Conference, as defined by Mr. Chamberlain, viz.,

"to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions on which in agreement with our Allies we could assent to its termination, *and the problems which may then immediately arise.*"

would appear to be in substantial agreement with the forecast implicit in the late Viceroy's observations. "Direct representation," manifestly, should postulate the presence of an Indian at the Conference on behalf of India, in the sance sense in which Australia, Canada and the other self-governing parts of the Empire would be respectively represented by their own nationals. We are well aware that the status of India is anything but identical with that of the Dominions. But that need not have been an insuperable obstacle. "It is true," said Lord Hardinge, "that India is not a self-governing Dominion but that seems hardly a reason why she should not be suitably represented at future (Imperial) Conferences." To which we need only add that, if it had been so desired, it would have been amply possible to secure an Indian representative through the existing electoral machinery devised to work the Morley-Minto scheme.

If not "direct representation," what then?

His Majesty's Government have "invited the Secretary of State for India to represent India" at the sittings of the Empire War Conference. It is a context in respect of which it may be as well to ask for a definition of "India." Will Mr. Chamberlain represent the Government of India or the people of India? The question is neither idle nor impertinent, for he himself specifically states that the functions of the Conference at which he will represent India, by invitation, include a consideration of the "problems which may immediately arise" on the termination of the war. These questions, as we have been given to understand, will profoundly touch India, constitutionally, politically and economically. Such issues, for instance, as the proposed participation of the Colonies with the Imperial Government in responsibility for Indian administration, and the fiscal and economic readjustment of the Empire, have a vital bearing on the future of Indian progress and prosperity, and it is eminently desirable in regard to them that the national point of view as distinct from the official, should be put forward clearly and correctly in the councils of the Empire. And the fittest representative for the purpose would have been an Indian of suitable position and calibre rather than the Secretary of State.

However, in announcing his membership of the Imperial War Cabinet to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State says: "I desire the assistance of two gentlemen specially selected for the purpose in consultation with you, as foreshadowed in Lord Hardinge's speech in the Legislative Council on September 22, 1915." The phraseology of this passage is worth noting. Let us first see what the citation of Lord Hardinge's speech precisely means. The reference, by a process of elimination, would seem to be to this passage of the late Viceroy's speech:—

"I am authorised by his Majesty's Government while preserving their full liberty of judgment and without committing them either as to principles or details, to give an undertaking that an expression of opinion from this Imperial Legislative Council in the sense of the resolution that is now before us, will receive most careful consideration on their part as expressing the legitimate interest of the Legislative Council in an imperial question, although, the ultimate decision of his Majesty's Government must necessarily depend largely on the attitude of other members of the Conference."

Mr. Chamberlain is very particular about the "two gentlemen" whose assistance he desires. They are to be raised, apparently, by a very jealously guarded process. Even the Viceroy is not to be entrusted, we had almost said trusted, with their "special" selection: his Excellency will only be "consulted" about it. How then is it going to be done, and, in the second place, how is it to be ensured that the assistance or advice that the Secretary of State may receive through the medium of this "selection" will coincide with the "expression of opinion from this Legislative Council" which the late Viceroy was authorised to say would receive "most careful consideration" on the part of his Majesty's Government.

We have thought it necessary to deal with these aspects of the matter as they are important, even if minute. It is of course something that India, for the first time, should be represented in her own name at what Mr. Chamberlain calls the War Cabinet,—even though he is to be the representative. But we earnestly trust his Excellency the Viceroy will see to it, in so far as the measure of "consultation" which he has been vouchsafed will allow, that the two gentlemen who will be chosen to assist Mr. Chamberlain are such as command the confidence and respect of the Indian people. India has suffered in the past, and we are not sure that it is not suffering in the present, less from non-representation than misrepresentation. It would be a grievous misfortune for India if an aspiring time-server, or titled numskull, were to be put in the way of misleading the Secretary of State. The atmosphere of Whitehall is rather congenial than otherwise for inducing sudden seizures of untimely toadyism. But Lord Chelmsford has already shown enough perception of the Indian situation to be confidently trusted to do his duty.

AN ALL-INDIA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Dr. D. N. Maitra, Secretary, Bengal Social Service League, has addressed to us a circular in which he puts forth his proposal for the establishment of an All-India Social Service League. Dr. Maitra describes his proposal as but "an attempt to consolidate and organise the separate Social Service movements into a common organisation, each retaining its own especial character according to local (provincial) needs, yet at the same time all feeling the unity and comradeship of a common association." This All-India League should, he purposes, hold an annual conference during the Christmas week at the same place where the Indian National Congress may be held, when reports of the work of the different provincial Social Service Leagues should be submitted, friendly discussions and suggestions invited, and social exhibits studied. There is no doubt that organisation is essential for the success of any movement and the success of the Young Men's Christian Association movement all over the world is indeed an example of what can be done, when live institutions are banded together as a strong federation. But there are dangers in an over-centralisation of activities and in India the tendency is rightly towards decentralisation as regards actual day-to-day work. So long as the proposed All-India League is therefore, to be merely a federation of existing Provincial Leagues and aims principally at giving stimulus to the different leagues for increased activity and inducing the creation of new associations in provinces where they do not exist, no limit can be set to its potentialities of usefulness. Dr. Maitra very properly proposes that the headquarters of the League should be in Bombay, a pioneer city in social service activities, in association with the Bombay Social Service League. In fact, the Bombay League has to a great extent hitherto served the purpose of national headquarters for India, and impulses have gone out from it to workers is all parts of the country and it was in a recent issue of its organ, the "Social Service Quarterly," that the idea underlying Dr. Maitra's proposal was first mooted.

Notes of the Day.

United India.

A Lucknow telegram states that at the adjourned Conference of the Moslem League and the All-India Congress Committees, the only question on which there was serious difference of opinion has been settled. To those who have closely followed the trend of political thought in the country the settlement seemed inevitable. Nevertheless the significance of the fact should not be lost sight of. It sets the seal on that unanimity of outlook between Hindus and Mahomedans, in all that pertains to the common well-being of the country, which has been a long time coming, but which to-day is the proudest event in the history of modern India, and the most promising guarantee of the full fruition of its national life. Well done, Lucknow!

Local Self-Government in Bombay.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay last year to suggest ways and means of developing local Self-government in the Presidency, so far as rural areas were concerned, proposed, among few other concessions, the appointment of non-official presidents of District Local Boards as an experimental measure. The proposal tentative as it was made in an unnecessarily hesitant manner in spite of the fact that the bulk of the non-official expert evidence collected by the Committee strongly recommended it. It is gratifying, however, that the Government have decided, with commendable regard for public opinion to try the experiment. As the Poona telegram states, the Poona District Board will be the first to enjoy this long overdue right of having a non-official President. The choice of the new non-official President is as happy as the decision of the Government is welcome. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole has had a distinguished career in the Public Works Department of the Presidency. And his three years' work in the local Legislative Council has amply demonstrated that he is as vigilant and constant a champion of the rights of the people as he was a distinguished servant of the Government.

"Arms" in Burma.

While there seems to be a disposition, born of the new spirit created by the war, in high quarters, both here and in England, to recognise in a more practical manner than hitherto the essential wrong and futility of the Arms Act which has for decades remained a badge of humility and an insult to the loyalty and self-respect of the people of the country, it is astonishing to learn that in far-off Burma a most retrograde step in this direction is about to be taken. One of the new bills to be introduced in the local Legislative Council, we are told, is intended to empower the Commissioner of Police "to prohibit the carrying, in public places in Rangoon, of bludgeons, clasp knives and loaded sticks etc., etc., which do not fall within the meaning of the word "arms." Sir Harcourt Butler may find any justification he likes for such an unheard of extension of the definition of "arms." What is amazing is that the Government of India should have permitted the entertainment of a proposal which, besides being an altogether unjustifiable encroachment on the liberty of individuals,—or rather of what little is left of it under the Arms Act,—is, in its working, fraught with endless harassment to them.

The Gift of Poland.

Some German journal accused its Government of having occupied itself, as the first result of war, with the deliverance of another nation, instead of securing Germany's own position. The "Cologne Gazette" made it its business to defend the Government against such an unjustifiable attack. The critic was assured that there was no idealism in the act of constituting a Polish State; that, unlike the British, the Germans have never made any false and hypocritical claims to the title of unselfish deliverers of other nations; and that the proclamation of the Polish Kingdom is the expression of well-understood strategical and political interests of Germany. Surely never was the mouth of a gift horse exhibited more ruthlessly by the generous donor?

Enlightening the Hun.

A neutral writing in mail week in the "Berliner Tageblatt" on his impressions of a visit to England, contributes an interesting article on "England under Militarism." After giving a detailed history of the various steps which led up to the adoption of compulsory service, he sums up his general impressions as follows:

Nothing could be more amazing to the neutral who knew England and the expressions of the British popular spirit befofre the war than the swiftness with which the "free people" of the British islands has reconciled itself to its role as a military nation. Violent as the struggle was for and against the introduction of compulsory service, and grave as the political upheaval was expected to be after its adoption, acquiescene has been quick and easy. This is due not to any fundamental change in the ideas of the nation in consequence of the war, but to the fact that cumpulsory service brought to the country relief from all the confusion and injustices created by the so-called voluntary recruiting . . . And compulsory service has come to stay. This is a fact that cannot be ignored.

Religious Distinctions in German Army.

Some remarkable speeches were delivered recently in the Reichstag on the treatment of Nonconformists and Jews in the army. None but members of the established Evangelical or of Roman Catholic Church can expect to gain a commission even in the army medical service, and the treatment of Jews is often,—as Naumann said—"particularly scandalous." The most scathing criticisms, however, were those of the "majority" Socialist, Henri Heine, who, curiously enough once belonged to the anti-Semitic party. He said:

A contemptible anti-Semitic feeling is spreading in the army—a feeling the more contemptible as now, more than ever, we need a united nation. Promotion depends not on ability only, but on religion.

His tribute to French methods is especially worthy of note:

Look at France. I bow before this great nation, which is shedding her last drop of blood for what she regards as her national ideals. They make no discrimination there between Jew and Christian, between Freemasons and believers—there there is only a French nation and a French will. But we by our methods, are lowering ourselves in the eyes of the world, and there must be a speedy change.

(Continued from column 6.)

humbler sphere of life as compared to many of his predecessors, he yields to none of them in the courageous utterance of his convictions or in his capacity to interpret the feelings of his countrymen to the bureaucratic world in India.—The "Hindustan Review."

MR. AMBICA CHARAN MAZUMDAR.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, the President of the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress, is generally known as the grand old man of East Bengal. A man of a striking physique, with a venerable appearance set off by a flowing beard now hoary with age, he still possesses the energies of youth and his eyes still retain that lustre which shone so brightly in Bengal's darkest hour of need when an autocratic Viceroy sought to divide his beloved native province in twain. It is a matter of regret that although Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar obtained the largest number of votes for election to the Presidential chair of the present Session, he had to reach that chair through a circuitous route and not until the All-India Congress Committee had pronouncedly declared in his favour. The Lucknow Committee will however find in that veteran Congressman who has been called to the highest honor open to a non-official Indian, a man of indomitable courage who has taken pains to acquaint himself with the spirit of the age and who will give expression to his convictions in language that would go direct to the heart of his listeners and which would afford but little room for that sort of criticism which was levelled rightly or wrongly at nearly all the striking passages of the speech that was delivered from the Presidential chair of the Congress last December. Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar's utterances either in the Council Chamber or from the public platform have hitherto been of a high order. He will fill within the next few days that office which will requires him to give expression to the throbbing pulsations of educated India, to articulate its hopes and its aspirations before the bar of informed public opinion in England and India. To that task he will bring a judgment which is at once clear and candid and which has now been fortified by a wide knowledge of affairs.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar belongs like most of the Indian politicians of today to the legal profession and has practised during some decades in one of the districts of the Bengal Muffasil. It is necessary to mention that in Bengal the lawyers practising in the mofussil districts occupy a much more important and advantageous position than their brethren in the United Provinces or in the Punjab. The permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis has put into the pockets of the Bengal zamindars that unearned increment of the soil which in other parts of India finds its way to the public treasury every thirty years. One of the great effects of this state of things is that the legal profession is immensely benefited and notwithstanding the large out-turn of law graduates by the University of Calcutta and of Indian barristers by the Inns of Courts, the profession is as well paid as it is anywhere in this country. The incomes of the leaders of the District Court bars in Bengal are considerable and compare very favorably with similar incomes elsewhere. The rich soil of the Lower Gangetic Delta never suffers from want of proper rainfall and the sturdy peasantry is in a position to spend an appreciable portion of their time in the various courts of law. Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar has been for many years past the leader of the Faridpur bar and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. His forensic speeches are equally able and sound and they are full of that bright humour which has always been the principal characteristic of all his public utterances.

But apart from his professional work which is enough to absorb the time and energies of an average lawyer his activities in the field of political, social and philanthropic work have been very great. He has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his native town, his native province and of this magnificent country, his motherland, as a whole. He felt that the Partition of Bengal in the face of an agitation almost unparalleled in volume and intensity was a grievous wrong to his countrymen and showed very clearly the impotence of Indian public opinion. How the leaders of Bengal refused to take that measure lying down, how they focussed the scattered forces of public opinion and how they succeeded in convincing that broad-hearted statesman who presided over the destinies of India at one of the most critical junctures of her interesting annals, that this measure should be undone, are now matters of history. In that prolonged constitutional agitation which at times seemed to be almost a forlorn hope there was no stouter heart, no more active brain or energetic personality than Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar who stood shoulder to shoulder with that immortal Chmpion of Bengal Babu Surendra Nath Banerji who fitly called him his comrade in arms in the hour of victory. The talents, the energies and the resources of Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar has always been at the service of his country and his countrymen, and his sturdy independence and sterling worth of character has been the admiration of all who came in contact with him. Nobody even in Bengal is a greater authority on the question of the evils flowing from the union of judicial and executive functions in the same individual and his speech on the subject in the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1906 is almost a masterpiece. He spoke very well too in the matter of the resolution for the extension of trial by juries which was carried by the Bengal Council the other day on the same lines as a similar resolution in these provinces and his remarks as to the "exemption" of lawyers of all description from serving as jurors and assessors—an exemption which they never sought—and of Sir Fitz James Stephen's mock substitute of trial with the aid of assessors in place of trial by juries were in the happiest vein. We need not say any more of the President-elect of the Congress to-day for the time for criticism or congratulation is not when a man puts on his armour but when he puts it off. On a more splendid theatre his great abilities and sound judgment would probably have earned for him a more brilliant reputation among his countrymen but although he moves in a

(Continued in column 5.)

WAR CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE.

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

EMPIRE WAR CONFERENCE

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BE A MEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The following communiué has been issued:—

The Viceroy has received the following message from the Secretary of State for India dated London 24th December:—

"With reference to the announcement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last Tuesday I have to explain that what his Majesty's Government contemplate is not a session of the ordinary Imperial Conference of the Empire. They are therefore inviting the Prime Ministers of the Dominions to attend a series of special and continuous sittings of the war Cabinet in order to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions on which in agreement with our Allies we could assent to its termination, and the problems which may then immediately arise. For the purpose of these meetings the Prime Ministers will be members of the War Cabinet.

To-day his Majesty's Government have invited the Secretary of State for India to represent India at these sittings of the War Cabinet set up for that purpose. I shall be a member. I desire the assistance of two gentlemen specially selected for the purpose in consultation with you, as foreshadowed in Lord Hardinge's speech in the Legislative Council on September 22nd, 1915. It is hoped that the meetings may take place not later than the end of February."

LORD HARDINGE'S PLEDGE.

The telegram refers to the pledge given by Lord Hardinge at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held at Simla on Sept. 22, 1915, on the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi stating that a representation be sent to His Majesty's Government urging that India, in future, be officially represented in the Imperial Conference. Lord Hardinge in accepting this resolution made a notable speech. Lord Hardinge said:—

I have thought it desirable to put before you all the difficulties and obstacles that present themselves to the attainment of the object that we all desire and have in view. At the same time I am authorised by His Majesty's Government while preserving their full liberty of judgment and without committing from either as to principles or details, to give an undertaking that an expression of opinion from this Imperial Legislative Council in the sense of the resolution that is now before us, will receive most careful consideration on their part as expressing the legitimate interest of the Legislative Council in an imperial question, although, the ultimate decision of His Majesty's Government must necessarily depend largely on the attitude of other members of the Conference. This is, venture to think, all that we can reasonably expect at the present time and that such a pledge is eminently satisfactory as showing due consideration for the claims of India. We can only hope with trust and confidence that when the right moment arrives these claims may merit the approval and support of his Majesty's Government and receive sympathetic consideration from the Governors of the self-governing Dominions.

We have no knowledge of the date when the next Imperial Conference will be held, nor what form it will take. But much has already happened since the last Conference was held in 1911 which will leave a lasting mark upon the British Empire and it is to me inconceivable that statesmen of such distinguished ability, and far seeing patriotism as the Premiers and Ministers of the self-governing Dominions will not have realised from recent events the great and important position that India occupies amongst the various Dominions and Dependencies composing the British Empire. It is true that India is not a self-governing Dominion but that seems hardly a reason why she should not be suitably represented at future Conferences. If India's size, population, wealth, military resources and lastly her patriotism demanded, no Conference can afford to debate great imperial issues in which India is vitally concerned and at the same time to disregard her. To discuss questions affecting the defence of the Empire without taking India into account would be to ignore the value and interests of the greatest military asset of the Empire outside the United Kingdom. So also in trade to discuss questions affecting commerce within the empire without regard to India would be to disregard England's best customer.

To concede the direct representation of India at future Imperial Conferences, does not strike me as a very revolutionary or far-reaching concession to make to Indian public opinion and to India's just claims and I feel confident that if and when this question is placed in its true light before the Governments of self-governing Dominions, they will regard it from that wider angle of vision from which we hope other Indian questions may be viewed in the near future so that the people of India may be made to feel that they really are in the words of Mr. Asquith. "conscious members of a living partnership all over the world under the same flag."

INVITATION TO DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LODON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 27.

The Secretary for the Colonies telegraphed to the Dominions yesterday as follows:—

"His Majesty's Government does not contemplate holding a session of the ordinary Imperial Conference but a special war conference of the Empire; therefore the Government invites your Premier to attend a series of special continuous meetings of the War Cabinet to consider urgent questions arising out of the prosecution of the war and the possible conditions under which, in agreement with the Allies, we should assent to peace, and problems arising out of that. For the purposes of these meetings your Premier will be a member of the War Cabinet. In view of the urgency and importance of the subjects for discussion it is hoped that your Premier will attend not later than the end of February, or if he is unable to attend, appoint a substitute."

GERMANY'S REPLY TO WILSON.

IMMEDIATE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE NOT OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 27.

Germany has proposed an immediate meeting of the belligerents to discuss peace.

LATER.

Germany's proposal is contained in the German reply to President Wilson. It says the high-minded suggestion made by Dr. Wilson in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been considered by the German Government in a friendly spirit. The German Government thinks that the best way to realise the President's aim is an immediate conference of the belligerents in some neutral place. The great work of preventing future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle, when Germany will be pleased to collaborate with the United States in this exalted task.

ENTENTE'S MILITARY ALLIANCE.

STATEMENT BY RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.

Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 27.

The new Foreign Minister, M. Pokrowski, made an important statement to-day to a gathering of press representatives. He said after the war the military alliance between Russia, France and Britain would be consolidated by a close economic union. The war would be continued *a outrance* until decisive victory was attained.

President Wilson's Note could not alter the situation. The Allies would reply fully but would refuse President Wilson's proposal, then they would reiterate that they would continue the war until the restoration of ravaged territeries, the existence of small nations was secured and a new world conflagration had become absolutely impossible.

M. Pokrowski indicated further military measures' to end finally the Greek vacillations.'

MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S NEW DIGNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 27.

General Joffre has been appointed Marshal of France.

This is the first time the dignity has been revived since the Empire.

CANADA AND COMPULSION.

SIR SAM HUGHES' VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 27.

Ex-Minister Sir Sam Hughes in a speech strongly favoured universal military training for home defence and compulsory service overseas.

LATE SIR WILLIAM BIGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 27.

The death is announced of Sir William Bigge.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 27.

The Spanish steamer Marques de Urque has been sunk.

NAVAL BATTLE IN OTRANTO CANAL.

FRENCH DESTROYERS ENGAGED.

ENEMY FLED PURSUED BY ALLIED FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 27.

Recd. 2-45 p.m. Dec. 27.

A Naval communiqué says several enemy ships on the night of December 23rd attacked small guardships in the Otranto canal. The French destroyers observed them and a sharp engagement ensued. The enemy fled pursued by the Allied forces but escaped in darkness. The enemy's loss is unknown, but a French destroyer and one of guardships were slightly damaged.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

MESLE RAILWAY STATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 27.

A French communiqué says ten French aeroplanes bombed the railway station and hutments at Mesle and the bivouacs in Chapitre and the Ours Camps woods.

PRISONERS TAKEN AT LES BOEUFS.

ENEMY POSITIONS RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Received 2.45 p.m. Dec. 27.

A British communiqè says we took prisoner eighteen out of the fifty enemy who approached Les Boeufs, our machine-guns causing heavy casualties among the remainder.

We raided the positions North-East of Armentieres and Eastward of Ploegstraet, taking prisoners.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

A communiqué says there was great reciprocal artillery work in the Belloy-en-Santerre and Fouquescourt sectors, and intermittent cannonading elsewhere.

CAPTURE OF MAGHDABAH STRONGHOLD.

FURTHER PROGRESS BEYOND MITLA PASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Received 2.45 p.m. Dec. 27.

A communiqué from Egypt says in the Maghdabah engagement the total prisoners captured were 1,350, including 15 officers. We also took seven guns. The total enemy engaged were about two thousand, therefore the force was practically destroyed.

Southwards of Maghdabah our mobile columns penetrated the Mitla Pass and destroyed the defences at the Eastern end, and burned the camps in the neighbourhood.

GERMANS ON SERBIAN FRONT.

STRIVING HARD TO REGAIN ASCENDANCY IN AIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 27.

A telegram from Salonika says no fewer than four fresh German regiments with a number of heavy guns have appeared on the Serbian front. The Germans are striving hard to regain the ascendancy in air and have brought up several new aeroplanes of the latest type, each carrying two machine guns.

FRENCH MINISTERS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 27.

The French Ministers M. Ribot and M. Thomas have arrived in London.

MOLDAVIAN FRONTIER.

STRATEGIC POINTS RE-CAPTURED BY ROUMANIANS

SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT FILIPESTI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 27.

A communiqué says the Roumanians by a brilliant attack recaptured the height in the Kasin river valley on the Moldavian frontier. Fierce enemy attacks on the Roumanian front in the region of Dragoslave were repelled. The Roumanians counter-attacked and took three machine-guns.

The Russians repulsed strong attacks elsewhere inflicting heavy losses, except in one area where they abandoned Filipesti after a particularly sanguinary struggle, in consequence of the enemy artillery setting fire to it.

COMPLETE EVACUATION OF DOBRUDJA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 26th December, says:—

The Russians captured a height on the Moldavian frontier, north of the River Uzul and repulsed repeated counter-attacks. The Russo-Roumanians are maintaining stubborn resistance in Wallachia and the enemy are still kept about 20 miles from Braila. In this direction the Roumanians have also made a firm stand at Lemmie but the Russo-Roumanians have now completely evacuated the Dobrudja and the enemy have occupied Isaccea and Eulcea. On the lower Danube the enemy is attacking the bridgehead at Micim, eight miles east of Braila.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The thirtieth session of the All-India Temperance Conference was held this morning in the Congress pavilion under the presidency of the Hon. Rai B. N. Sarma Bahadur of Madras. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors.

The President in the course of his address said that the cruel and all devastating war which was claiming its victims by the million, had been useful in arresting the attention of mankind to the imperative need for the eradication of the vicious habit of drink. The Government of India believed that indulgence in alcoholic drinks in moderation was not injurious to the human system or national efficiency, and that it should not interfere with the liberty of the citizen to drink in moderation. Modern scientific opinion on the other hand held that alcohol was the patent cause of disease, poverty and death. The time had come for a further enquiry, if need be, because the whole policy of the Government rested on the foundation that drink in moderation was harmless. In conclusion the President suggested among other things that the Government and temperance reformers should place total abstinence as the ultimate goal to be reached in the not distant future, that the duty on foreign liquor be raised and that the sale of drink under Government or municipal control on the ticket system might be tried in select areas.

Various resolutions embodying the suggestions similar to the President's suggestions were passed by the Conference.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS

POWERS OF ENQUIRY OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The following Gazette of India Extraordinary has been issued:—In exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate an Ordinance called the Indian Legislative Council Elections Inquiries Ordinance, 1916, which enacts that when desirable that an enquiry be held, connected with election to the Indian Legislative Council the Governor-General in Council may, by an order in writing, appoint any specified person to be Commissioner for holding such enquiry, the said Commissioner having the same powers as a Court under the Civil Procedure Code of 1808 in regard to enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them, compelling the production of documents and issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses.

MESOPOTAMIAN OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

JASSABS FORT DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Recd. 3-30 p.m. Dec. 27.

An official statement from Mesopotamia says that British detachments advanced to the right bank of the Tigris and consolidated the position southward and eastward of Kut.

The cavalry have destroyed the Jassabs Fort which was the base for the hostile Arabs.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H C Barr, Flying.
Major G S Blagbrough, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H N Crooke, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G W Dampier, Flying.
Second-Lieut F G Lyall, Border.
Second-Lieut P D G Muir, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A Stevenson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J G Wood, South Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Captain W Elmshurst, East Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain P T Foyster, Engineers.
Captain A D Kite, Oxford and Bucks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut L W Amps, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Brooke, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut A F Chisholm, Field Art.
Captain G L Craik, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R B Davies, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H W Fallowfield-Cooper, Lancs Fusilier.
Major J A Howell, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H H Jones, Welsh Fusilier.
Captain J G Jones, Welsh Fusilier.
Second-Lieut A D Lewis, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A B Miller, Camerons.
Second-Lieut K Murray, Camerons.
Captain J F Roberts, Welsh Fusilier.
Captain H R Smith, Medicals.
Second-Lieut M Turnbull, Borders.
Second-Lieut S Willmett, Flying.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P H Hollick, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain W Sim, Cameronians.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R H C MacDonald, Durhams.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

KILLED.

Lieut A Hollman, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Captain E V Briscoe, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F J Ritchie, Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut E G A Bowen, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut S Dendrino, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Edwards, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C C Godfrey, Flying Corps.
Lieut M J Kenny, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut M D Williams, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L P Humphrys, Hon. Artillery Company.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T S Cheadle, Field Art.
Second-Lieut A W Davidson, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut C E Hundson, Middlesex.
Captain C T Madigan, Engineers.
Lieut-Colonel B H L Prior, Norfolks.
Captain H E Rose, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S McT. Spencer, Field Art.
Lieut E F Turton, Field Art.
Second-Lieut E E Weinel, Field Art.
Lieut W D Watson, Field Art.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut R B W Vinter, Worcestere.

MISSING.

Lieut B P G Hunt, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut W E Knowlden, Borders.
Second-Lieut E Warburton, Sherwoods.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 270 in the main Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

West Riding Regiment, Major W E Maples, "Indian Army temporary Captain C S Browning," Army Chaplain Department Rev. R H Fullord (Church of England).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Royal Sussex, Regiment, Captain P L Corban-Lunas, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Captain A Saunders.

WOUNDED.

Royal Field Artillery, 2nd-Lieut W D Hill, Machine Gun Corps, Lieut J H W Kelly, Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieuts F L C Hodson, F J Stone, 2nd-Lieuts A L Watkins, R L Caunter. East Kent Regiment, 2nd-Lieut L F Atteridge. East Lancashire Regiment, 2nd-Lieut O T Durrant, G W P N Burden. North Staffordshire Regiment, Captain E G Shepherd. Royal Lancaster Regiment, Captain F A H E Evens; Lieut R Briggs, 2nr-Lieuts J G Ballam, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieut R B Rathbone, 2nd-Lieuts R L A Underwood, N Macdonald. Worcestershire Regiment, Lieut C W John, 2nd-Lieut E P Coles. Highland Light Infantry, Major M C G Cairncross, Royal Fusiliers, 2nd-Lieuts F J Gibson, A L Goff Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain C M G [illegible]. Indian Army, Capts E A Somerville [illegible]ane. Army Chaplains Dept. Rev. W [illegible]ddison (Church of England), Re[illegible] Carnac (Roman Catholic).

PORTUGUESE VICTORY.

FRESH POSSESSIONS ON THE RIVUMA.

POST IN GERMAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 27,

It is officially announced that the whole right bank of the River Rivuma is in the hands of the Portuguese, besides a most important post on the left bank in the German territory.

HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

QUESTION OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION SETTLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The adjourned Conference of the Moslem League and the All-India Congress Committee met this evening and the only question on which there was serious difference of opinion was settled. It was unanimously agreed that the Mahomedans should have 30 per cent. representation in the United Provinces. It was also agreed that if in any province two-thirds of a community were against any measure or Bill it should be dropped by both communities.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The third All-India Conference of Indian Christians commenced its sittings to-day. The Hon. Mr. M. S. Lass in the course of his presidential address, said that the charge that their community had not shown any sympathy with those who were working for improving the political status of India was unjustifiable. The community, he said, had done much to organise national movements since the days of the community's birth. He assured his non-Christian brethren that their humble services would always be at their command in any movement which sought the political progress of India within the British Empire. Though the Indian Christians number four millions still they had no representative in the Imperial Council, the Government having ignored their existence. While Government was maintaining separate schools for Hindus and Mahomedans there was no provision for Indian Christians. Their marriage and divorce laws were left in an unsatisfactory condition and he appealed to Indian Christians to have these removed.

MADRAS STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The first session of the Madras Students' Convention began to-day in the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Sir S. Subramania Iyer, who in his address exhorted young hearers to make themselves worthy to render service to their country and fellowmen and asked them not to go to the national temple empty-handed, empty-headed and empty-hearted. Their country expected them to be heroes, patriots of India, lovers of the world and its humanity. The President also made a special plea for the development of the indigenous form of athletic exercise and went on:—"I am very glad to learn that efforts are being made to create Boy Scouts in our midst and I hope many of you will take it enthusiastically, but what is more important is to stick to it and learn the lessons the Scout law can teach. You must persuade your elders at school and elsewhere to form a Cadet Corps. In fact what I would like to see is at least one corps for each high school and college."

A PARSI OFFICER IN FLYING CORPS.

A correspondent at Home writes to the "Pioneer" that a Parsi gentleman, Mr. J. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, has obtained an honorary commission as Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps. He gained his flying certificate in America and was strongly recommended by officers who came in contact with him.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, visited yesterday morning the three Maternity Homes at Chinchpokli, Byculla and Colaba, which are under the Lady Willingdon's Scheme.

Their Excellencies gave a Christmas Party to H. E. the Governor's Band, their wives and children yesterday afternoon, followed by a juggling entertainment.

His Excellency presented the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal to Mr. W. Hutchings, 5th Engineer of the H. T. Edavana, at the Town Hall, yesterday evening.

Their Excellencies dined with the Earl of Lathom at the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday.

Mr. J. Mackenna, I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, leaves Pusa on the 2nd January for an extended tour in the Madras Presidency. He presides over the Sections of Agriculture and Applied Chemistry at the Indian Science Congress at Bangalore and delivers an address on Agricultural Development before the Madras Literary Society on the 19th. Mr. Mackenna reaches Pusa on his return on the 1st February.

INDIA AND RECONSTRUCTION OF EMPIRE.

"ROUND TABLE" PLANS.

INDIA UNDER DOMINATION OF COLONIES.

THE RISK THAT MUST BE FACED.

A REVEALING DOCUMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

Considerable sensation has been caused here by the publication of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the "Round Table" Conference in London by Mr. Lionel Curtis, who is at present touring India for the purpose of studying the conditions of this country in reference to the manner in which India is to be dealt with in any scheme of Imperial construction after the war. The letter is marked private and is intended for circulation among the various "Round Table" groups:—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CAMP
UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA,
THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

DEAR KERR,

I found a copy of your letter to Morris awaiting me on arrival here. Meanwhile the mass of letters to numerous correspondents which I wrote on the Arabia between Adelaide and Bombay, the accumulated arrears of months, are now at the bottom of the sea. My report on the Australian visit for circulation amongst the groups I fortunately reserved for printing at Bombay. Before this reaches you several hundred copies for general circulation should have reached you from the office of Sir Stanley Reed, who kindly arranged the printing on his own machines. This report was supplemented by four hologaph letters. Fortunately I retained copies of three of them which I am sending. For the rest I will ask my friends and correspondents to realize that having devoted the voyage to discharging all my arrears of correspondence the letters I wrote them are irretrievably lost and could not now be rewritten without sacrificing time, which I have no right to divert from the work in hand here. After six days with Sir Stanley Reed, the Editor of the "Times of India" at Bombay, I visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi, joining Chirol at Simla on November, where I stayed with Mr. Claude Hill, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and had *a fond* talks with him and several of his colleagues. I was also able to digest the mass of interesting documents furnished to me at Bombay, Delhi and Simla and to discuss things generally with members of the Indian and Provincial Governments, who have treated me with the utmost kindness and freedom. On arriving here on November 11, I was able to sit down with Meston, Marris and Chirol to survey the task before me and to outline the plan for tackling it. This letter, which has been revised in detail by them may be taken as representing our joint view. Let me briefly survey the position as I see it. Under the auspices of the "Round Table" we have published two volumes, arguing that the British Commonwealth is necessary not merely to itself but to civilization as we conceived it, that it cannot be now saved by force of arms alone and must still perish unless British subjects in the Self-Governing Dominions assume in time the same responsibility for matters common to the whole Empire as now rests upon British subjects in the United Kingdom. These volumes have received considerable attention not only in the United Kingdom, but in all the Dominions, three of which I have just visited. I have before me several hundred reviews of the books gathered from all these countries. I have addressed and have been publicly questioned at numerous meetings. I have discussed the matter with persons innumerable. The general verdict so obtained is that the case we have made is hard to answer and largely convincing. But all this is subject to the question specifically left unanswered in chapter 19 of "The Problem."

How is India to be worked into the settlement which ought to follow the war. The position is well illustrated in the "Red Page" of the "Sydney Bulletin" of September 28, my last copy of which I attach. Should this copy also perish in transit you could probably obtain a copy at the Colonial Institute. The position, thus, is that thousand of readers, whose number daily increases and will presently increase all the more, the thoughtful minds in the British Commonwealth are expecting a volume in which we undertake to treat this the thorniest and most delicate aspect of the whole problem. Whatever we say will be properly subject to a searching fire of criticism. But what weighs with me even more is this: We have obtained the confidence of a large number of readers for the simple reason that people are impressed by the fact that a real problem was foreseen and no time nor pains were spared in our attempt to define its limits and work the solution out. Seeley's results were necessarily limited by his lack of any knowledge at first-hand either of the Dominions or of India. With the "Round Table" organization behind him Seeley by his own knowledge and insight might have gone farther than us. If we have been able to go further than him, it is is not merely that we followed in his train but also because we have so far based our study of the relations of these countries on a preliminary field study of the countries concerned, conducted in close co-operation with the people in those countries. We have thus gained the confidence of a large number of readers who, having no opportunity of checking our facts and observations, will take them more or less at face value. Thus we have established a kind of credit which may now be either used or abused owing to the character and the magnitude of the audience we now address all over the world. We can do more than any one else outside official circles to indicate a practicable path through the crisis before us, provided our work is based on sufficient first-hand knowledge. Without such knowledge we stand to do more mischief than any one else.

The question and answer which I am here to formulate is a simple one. We are convinced (and have now convinced many others) that the British Commonwealth cannot survive unless its supreme responsibilities are shared by British subjects in the Self-Governing Dominions on an equal footing with those in the United Kingdom. To secure that end the mechanism of the Imperial Government must be revised and enlarged so as to admit the people of the Dominions. Thereby the people of the Dominions will assume control of the future and fate of the 370,000,000 of people in the Commonwealth, who have not as yet attained to Self-Government. Yet to lump these 370,000,000 into one class is to ignore facts. The people of Central Africa are scarcely capable of forming any valid opinion as to how they ought to be governed. There the task of the rulers is to study their natural history and, so far as may be, their spiritual history and provide them the best Government we can in the light of that study. We can scarcely invite their opinion, for the reason that they themselves cannot formulate any opinion. With the people of India it is otherwise. This vast, varied and closely congested community contains small but important sections who can and do formulate opinions on political questions. The opinion of these sections cannot be accepted as the final criterion of the Indian policy, if only because the sections in question are relatively too small. If the responsibility of a final decision were committed to the sections capable of forming an opinion they could not discharge it. They could not themselves enforce their decisions on the overwhelming majority who would overpower them and we cannot enforce political decisions which are not ours. Indian opinion cannot rule India, at any rate until the Indians capable of forming such opinion are united, organised and numerous enough to exact regular, willing and continuous obedience from their fellow-countrymen, who have not as yet acquired the faculty of political judgment. This would be so if Indian opinion were really as sound and disinterested as our own now is with all its conspicuous failures. Certainly it is not. It has to improve in quality as well as in quantity and it must be the first business of our Government to improve both. But, still, Indian opinion there is, in a sense in which there is no political opinion in Central Africa. And the fact is rightly recognized. Broadly speaking Government is at pains to recognize such opinion as there is. It accepts where it can, often when it thinks that the nationalist opinion is not the best, ignoring it only where it appears so unsound that to accept and act upon it would lead to disaster. The policy of the British Government is to develop that opinion and to allow it to influence the policy more and more. The responsibility of final decision it still reserves to itself. But it now looks to a time, however remote, when it will be able to transfer that responsibility to a section of Indians sufficiently large, disinterested and capable of sound political judgments to assume it.

That, in the faintest outline, is the position in India as I see it and that is how it differs from the position in Central Africa. Now consider the bearings of all this on the problem before us. Our demand is that the reformed Imperial Government must control India and Central Africa, (a) in their domestic affairs and (b) in their external affairs. The domestic affairs, (a) of these two groups are already controlled on different principles. Now in controlling their external affairs, closely connected as they always are with domestic affairs, will you be right in lumping India with Central Africa and in treating them on the same footing. If so, let us do it facing the fact that we cannot effect the changes advocated in the volumes already published without provoking in India an agitation, which, as I judge, might lead to bloodshed. Let us face that if it is right, with all the attendant risks, but only after an exhaustive analysis of the *prima facie* case that, as our method of controlling the domestic affairs of India and Central Africa differ, to that same extent should the method of our controlling their external affairs differ. If we are right in allowing such Indian opinion as there is to influence external policy, must not Indian influence be brought to bear on Imperial decisions to the same extent that it is being brought to bear on purely Indian decisions? Our task, then, is to bring home to the public in the United Kingdom and the Dominions how India differs from a country like Great Britain on the one hand and from Central Africa on the other and how [illegible]rence is now reflected in the character of its government. We must outline clearly the problems which arise from the contact of the East and the West and the disaster which awaits a failure to supply their adequate solution by realizing and expressing the principle of government for which we stand. We must then go on to suggest treatment of India in the general work of Imperial reconstruction in harmony with the facts adduced in the foregoing chapters, and all this must be done with the closest attention to its effect upon educated opinion here. We must do our best to make Indian nationalists realize, the truth that like "South Africa" all their hopes and aspirations are dependant on the maintenance of the British Commonwealth and of their permanent membership therein. We must do our best to convince them of the mischief to their own cause wrought by the deliberate campaign which is on foot here to embitter feeling against the Dominions. The cultivation of hate here, as in Ireland, is the greatest of all the obstacles to freedom, an *ignis fatuus* which only leads men into an ever deepening morass. But anything we say will be futile unless we have taken the trouble to study their position at first hand. We must make the leaders scattered over India feel that we have been at pains to learn their aspirations from their own lips and to try and understand them. We shall do positive harm if they have reason to say that we offer opinions on questions totally affecting this vast community without even discussing with Indians what Indians have to say on the subject. They are reading and discussing our books. The whole stock in Macmillans' hands here is already exhausted. The "New India" has devoted five articles to reviewing "The Problem" and for your further information I attach a lecture by a moderate nationalist Pradhan on both the volumes. Having already drafted the historical section of the volume up to 1813 and done much of the reading necessary to bring it up-to-date, I happily start with the necessary grounding of book work. Meston is putting me in touch with the History Professor here, who has all the history at his finger's end and will help to put the historical sketch into a sound and workmanlike form, just as Egerton, Fisher, Seton, Rait and others have done in the previous volume. The question how I am to equip myself for the task of presenting India as it is and of showing how it can be fitted into the framework outlined in the previous volumes, can best be answered by giving you the programme sketched for me by Chirol, Meston and Marris.

Till November 24th, I remain here, where the Provincial Legislature is in session, seeing nationalists, educationalists, missionaries, Government officials and unofficial Europeans. These are classes I must see in every centre I visit. On November 25th, Chirol and I join in the camp of an experienced Commissioner in the Central Provinces and a colleague of Chirol's on the Public Services Commission. He is both an important source of general information and will be able to show me really primitive India at firsthand. For, while I have said that India must be distinguished from a primitive society such as that of Central Africa, it is to be realized that India yet contains primitive tribes as backward as and more numerous than the aborignes in all Africa. On December 6th I am to reach Calcutta, where I shall stay with the American Y. M. C. A., who are closely in touch with the Bengali youth, Duke's friend Gourlay and Lord Carmichael. Here, of course, I must pay special attention to the position of the great European community in Calcutta and Assam. On December 24 I rejoin Meston for a week at Lucknow to attend the National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, which will then both be holding their annual sessions there. Thence about January 4 I go to Bombay for a few days with Chirol, who will then take me to the Resident in Mysore, who will show me an advanced Native State in working. On January 15 I go to Madras and thence on January 25 I leave to visit the "Round Table" group at Agra. Then I am to go with Marris into camp again in a typical district of Northern India, see the Collector at work and what village life in India means, the life led by a vast majority of the population. About February 18 I return to Delhi, where Lord Chelmsford wants me to see the Viceroy's Legislative Council at work. There I shall have ample opportunities of seeing the nationalist members of the Government of India, several of whom I have already met and all of whom show every possible disposition to help us, in our work. By that time I should have a long list of things upon which I want accurate information obtainable only from the Secretariat. From Delhi I am also to make expeditions to see Sir Michael O'Dwyer at Lahore and to get a glance at Frontier conditions. Then about April I shall begin to arrange my materials and ideas and to draft out what I am going to say. For on this point we are all of one mind. I must draft out my results before I leave India, for two principal reasons. In the first place the moment one starts to draft one runs into points which cannot be dealt with without accurate documentary information. Before leaving for England I wanted to see how the so-called elective members on the Indian and Provincial Councils were elected and who and how many were the electors. The information was not obtainable in the India Office, and had to be sent for to India and had not arrived when I left. Even here the complete information can only be furnished by reference to Provincial Governments. It is vital to the whole treatment of the subject to show how many of the 315,000,000 inhabitants of India have any voice direct and indirect in choosing these so-called elective bodies and also how far election is as yet a reality at all. To leave India without having the facts and figures settled is to court indefinite delay and it is impossible to foresee and collect all the material necessary until you actually draft. But there is a more important consideration. As a sort of superiournalist much of my information has been derived from pumping people with first-hand knowledge, but whenever I have worked out my results and submitted them to those on whose verbal communication they are based, a host of misunderstandings have invariably come to light. This is why our reports have on the whole stood fire as well as they have. We have drawn criticisms from responsible quarters before we published. I should hesitate to publish anything until I had threshed it through with half a dozen men like Meston and Marris. First, I should not always agree with them (or they with each other), but I must know first where I differ and also why, if am bold enough to go on differing. Meanwhile, copies can be sent to you so that the Indian moot can prepare their criticisms against my return, the date of which it is useless to forecast as yet. All I can say is that I shall spare no pains to get the results ready for publication before the next Imperial Conference can be held. The period of the cold weather is all too short in which to acquire the knowledge necessary for such a task and to leave India without first submitting my version of the facts, my reasoning upon them and my final conclusions to those who have furnished the materials, is to court misunderstanding from the outset. Meantime, let me frankly confess that the task of coping with all the correspondence which reaches me in a country, where stenographers are scarcely available is plainly impossible. I could only do so by neglecting the writing up of the notes and leaving so much information obtained by word of mouth to sink into the limbo of forgotten things. My only chance is to make careful subsequent notes of conversations, for most people cannot talk freely to a man armed with a pencil and note-book. For this reason I shall be deeply indebted to all my friends who will acquit me of avoidable neglect in this matter.

I am printing this letter for circulation amongst friends to whom I cannot write, including the secretaries of local groups. I will ask each secretary to read it to his group. I shall be obliged if everyone to whom it is sent will treat it just as they would a personal letter written and signed by myself and marked private.—Yours, sincerely.

L. CURTIS.

To the Secretary of
The Round Table,
175, Piccadilly, London, W.

GOAN CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The Second Congress of the Goan community was held yesterday evening in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

The programme of the evening began with music and Dr. B. Pais, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the President and the delegates in a lengthy speech. He sketched the progress made since the Congress had met last, and gave an account of what the Union had done for the welfare of the community.

Dr. Erasmus Dias, the President, then delivered his address. He outlined the way in which the community should advance.

He said action was required now and not empty words. The Goan community had to deal with the large number of their people who served as domestic servants in Bombay. Bombay was the great depot for the ever swelling emigration of Goans and the community must take immediate steps to better the moral and social conditions of these people.

Several speeches were then made by prominent members of the community. Dr. A. G. Viegas spoke on "Unity"; Mr. A. Simon D'Souza on "our great men"; Rev. Herculano Gonsalves on "Female Emigration"; other subjects on which papers were read being "Some pressing needs of the Goan Colonies in British India"; "Some small industries for our women" etc.

The meeting then adjourned till to-day when some more papers will be read on "A Maternity Home"; "Unity," "A Home for our girls" "Social Reform for our Women", etc. At the meeting to be held on Friday other important questions relating to the community will be dealt with and about ten more papers will be read. On Saturday night there will be a Congress Dance in the same Hall.

AN APPEAL TO GOAN CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As Goans are now assembling in Congress I crave leave to draw their attention to a matter which vitally affects the well-being of the community as a whole. It is observed with grave concern that intemperance is growing to an alarming extent amongst the lower classes, specially the servants class, in the community. One only has to look of an evening at the country liquor shops at Cheera Bazar, Sonapur, Cavel, Mazagon, etc., where he will notice the large numbers of these votaries of Bachus. The example of these, the lack of an institution or organization to take a solicitous interest in their welfare, the great distance from their families in Goa and, the absence of public opinion which in their own native villages operates as a strong check contribute largely to increase this evil of drink amongst them in Bombay. These ignorant and unfortunate ones deserve a little more solicitude on the part of their more enlightened brethren of the community. I therefore earnestly appeal to the Goan Congress to include this subject in their discussion and deliberations with a view that some practical steps may be taken wherewith to stem this growing intemperance. If some of the Patriotic Congressmen and leaders like Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. E. Dias, etc., were to band themselves together and institute an active campaign against it, I am sure they will earn the gratitude of these unfortunate classes and of their families. The present time affords a favourable opportunity for such action and I once more appeal to the Congress and the representatives of the community to initiate and to vigourously carry on a movement for the abatement of intemperance amongst the lower classes and for the encouragement of opposite virtues. These classes constitute the feet of clay of the community and their unfortunate condition cannot be neglected without grave dangers to the stability of the community as a whole.—Yours, etc.,

R. D'S.

Bombay, December, 27.

31st INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,

(Continued from page 5.)

ought to be an object lesson to us. But for all these a permanent Congress Fund is an imperative necessity. The granting of small doles by the Congress every year which are always larger in their arrears than in their payments and the undignified spectacle of one of the leaders every year extending his beggarly Brahmanical hand for such pittance is not the way of practical men engaged in practical business. There is no dearth of men who are rolling in the superfluities of their unearned heritages. Large sums of money are still spent throughout the country in mere shows and ceremonies of the most temporary interest; and if we cannot even raise so much as twice a couple of *lakhs* of rupees for the uplifting of the nation, then are we rightly treated by our rulers as an inferior race and twitted by our critics as mere men of words indulging in "extravagant hopes" and "unrealisable demands."

MEETING OF SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress met this noon and had a long sitting discussing the draft resolutions to come before the Congress. The Subjects Committee will meet again to-morrow morning.

There were 2,350 delegates and 4,000 visitors, including 500 ladies, at yesterday's Congress meeting. Last year at Bombay there were 2,200 delegates which number was then the largest on record.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential address of Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, the "Tribune" says:—The presidential address is a most inspiring document and proclaims to the world the triumph of Indian unity and its determination to advance along the line of true British democratic progress. It instils a feeling of courage and confidence, and points out how India can now legitimately claim to become a self-government unit of the Empire, and at last get rid of the status of a mere dependency, thereby adding to the prestige and strength of the British Empire. The address is couched in a language of dignified independence breathing loyalty and patriotism, and appealing to rational judgment and assuring the country that success is bound to come to us.

Commenting on the addresses of the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, the "Punjabee" writes:—"Never before was there a speech at a session of Congress in which the question of self-Government was dealt with so fully, so elaborately from so comprehensive a point of view, and withal, in so practical a spirit as it is dealt with in the two most important pronouncements at this year's Congress. Both speeches are not only one energetic sustained and passionate plea for self-Government, but are a conclusive answer to several arguments usually brought forward against the demand for self-Government by those who either believe whatever they desire, or affect a belief that does not exist. In both cases the note is strong, clear and emphatic that self-Government is one thing needful. The country has every reason to rejoice that it has found such spokesmen at such a time."

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Commenting on the presidential address of Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar the "Leader" says:—It is a pronouncement distinguished by ability and patriotism. It does full justice to its excellent author. It belies the fear that was entertained in some quarters—we did not share it—that he might speak in the tone of yesterday. It justifies the belief of Congressmen who knew him and respected his public spirit. His opinions were thoroughly progressive and his statement of Congress policy would leave nothing to be desired.

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Commenting on the address of Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar the "Hindu" says:—"The Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar is fortunate in having been called to the presidential chair at this important stage of the history of the National Congress, and adds that his presidential address though long, is distinguished for its moderation and deep insight into the political conditions of the country."

"New India" says:—"The President of the Lucknow Congress makes out an irrefutable case for self-government for India by proving the unfitness of the present rulers to manage the affairs of the country with the aid of the existing machinery and he adds to it as strong a case showing the fitness of the people to handle their own household affairs."

The "Swadesh Mitran" characterises the Presidential address as a manly and vigorous demonstration of the need for Home Rule and the Fitness of Indians for it. The paper is constrained to add that the speech begins to halt where it ought to demand for an emphatic pronouncement from the Government that a Self-governing India is their goal to be reached in the course of a given number of years.

The "Indian Patriot" says the address will be appreciated as an able and eloquent presentation of the Indian case for reform, and believes that the President's reference the old Congressmen as having built up the Congress organisation and having walked steadily and never stumbled, is a gentle protest against the attempt made in some quarters to make it appear that old Congressmen never achieved anything.

The "Madras Times" says:—"We are not in agreement with his conclusion that India is ready for Home Rule and that it would be well for India to have Home Rule more or less immediately, but his speech is none the less an able performance and went down no doubt with power amongst his vast audience."

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says that while Mr. Mazumdar's address fully satisfied the large gathering in the Congress pandal there was a tone of unnecessary acerbity in it, which will detract from its importance. Mr. Mazumdar lost an opportunity of stating India's claims with the dignity befitting the occasion and with gratitude to Britain for its work here, which no Congress President can ever afford to forget.

HOW BACHELOR'S WEDDING CAME HOME.

MUCH WRINGING OF FINGERS.

Whatever may be said about some of the big stables leaving in a big array of nominations for each race and so frequently winning with the most unlikely while the others finish nowhere, the one which, as was predicted in this column, supplied the winners of the two classics just decided in Calcutta, can scarcely be placed in that category. True it is that, in running first and second in the Viceroy's Cup, Bachelor's Wedding and Magyar most pronouncedly reversed the order in which they were expected to place, but it is plain even without fuller details at hand that both jockeys were out to do their best and the price at which the winner started, indicates pretty conclusively that if his closest connections really supported him to the extent of a small hedge-stake, that's about the utmost it could have been.

Most galling it certainly is, for those who had a substantial amount of the sugary stuff on Magyar beating the supposedly invincible Kiltoi, to see him do so and then get robbed of their reward by an entirely neglected one from the same roof, but it is just one of the legitimate factors to the great uncertainty of the game. So cheer up, ye backers of Magyar and, with characteristic punters' optimism, hope for better luck throughout the coming year!

AWAKENING AMONG KHOJA YOUTHS: AN APPEAL TO THE LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to note a healthy awakening has come over the Khoja youths of the rising generation and they have begun to see eye to eye with the leaders of other communities the importance and utility of Associations, Brotherhoods and Unions as being conducive to the social, moral, intellectual and political progress of the community.

With a backward community it is very necessary to have communal institutions such as Associations, Brotherhoods, Unions, Debating Societies and the like, which in importance stand next to schools. It is in these institutions that the members of the community are afforded opportunities of coming into intimate touch with one another, irrespective of creed or caste, discussing and getting over the many social and moral prejudices, beliefs and customs which may be standing in the way of their progress; and realising the vital importance of such institutions it is no wonder that one sees so many of them springing into existence now-a-days.

For some years there existed the Young Khoja United Association in 17 Doutad Cross Lane which later was in a tottering condition for want of proper management. Side by side some years later there came into existence the "Young Khoja Friends Union." Fortunately for the members of both the institutions the management thereof realised the importance of having one united association; the idea soon materialised, and very recently the two have been amalgamated under the style of the "Young Khoja Brotherhood" with the following aims and objects as agreed upon at present: "To improve and raise the social, moral and intellectual status of the members of the Khoja community, irrespective of creed, and with this end in view to arrange for public debates, lectures and addresses, social and literary gatherings, to bring together men of light and leading desirous of advancing the cause of the institution, to place within their reach opportunities of wholesome social intercourse with members of such other institutions, to maintain a library and to permit innocent and recreative games and pastimes." Then there has also been started the "Young Men's Khoja Association" with similar aims and objects.

It is one of the religious duties, one may say, of the educated, the rich and the influential, to forward and help on the activities of such institutions.

A community can afford to maintain more than one such institution where there are a good number of enthusiastic and zealous workers and guides. But with the Khoja community the reverse is the case, the more surprisingly as there can be no question, I can understand of a drain or a strain upon the resources of the enlightened, cultured and rich members of a community which has deservedly earned for itself the credit of being a successful commercial people.

Under the circumstances it strikes me that there is no reason why the Y. M. K. A. and Y. K. Brotherhood should not be amalgamated into one united body, remembering that union is strength; and one such institution will be able to secure patronage and financial help better and more, than several.

It is a regrettable fact that during the last decade or more no orphanages, dispensaries, free chawls for the poor, libraries, schools and institutions of the like character have been added to the few in existence, dragging a poor life, and it is all the more regrettable that no improvements have been made or reforms introduced into these institutions.

Look at the affairs of the Muljibhoy Jivraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library of fifty-two years standing situated in Dontad Cross Lane. It cannot boast of an authentic catalogue of books and the management is very far from satisfactory. No monthly meetings of the Managing Committee are regularly held and monthly accounts passed; they are at times allowed to hang fire for three or four months; no six monthly audited accounts are ever placed on the board and even if the auditors go to the trouble of auditing the accounts and submitting them to the Managing Committee for being passed and placed on the board they are withheld by the latter body for months together. The annual general meetings are held whenever it pleases the managing body and not in accordance with the constitution of the institution.

Will not those few leaders of the Khoja community who are devoting their energy, strength and money to the causes of Indian problems, be faithful and give a warm corner in their heart to the questions of the community in which they are born?

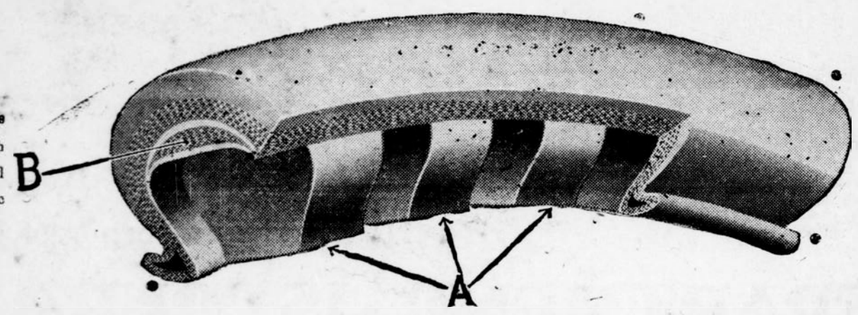
May the light of Heaven guide the Khoja community!—Yours, etc.,

GULAMHUSEIN P. MERCHANT.

Khoja Mohalla, 25th December, 1916.

REVOLUTION IN MOTOR TIRES

THE DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE has no inner tube, needs no filling-in of air, and hence cannot puncture or blow out. It is as easy riding as the pneumatic tire, and in fact causes LESS vibration than pneumatic.



B—Extra layers of fabric which are not found in a pneumatic tire.

A—Piers of live, resilient rubber, which carry the load.

THE DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE gives uninterrupted service of 10,000 to 20,000 miles and over, and therefore it is the cheapest tire to use.

No extra casings, tubes or tire tools to carry. No delays on the road. You can go where you like, and promise yourself to return in schedule time.

Send for our descriptive booklet.

AGENTS:—

1. Bombay Presidency, including Nizam's Dominions: **THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,** New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
2. Bengal Presidency: **P. E. GUZDAR & Co.,** 44, Ezra Street, CALCUTTA.
3. Madras Presidency: **MAC. VENVER & Co.,** Mount Road, MADRAS.
4. Ceylon: **BROWN & Co., Ltd.,** COLOMBO.

GENERAL AGENT,
F. MUNCHERJI,
DALAL STREET, BOMBAY.

KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

SIR RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S ADDRESS

The twenty-sixth All-India Kayastha Conference was held at Allahabad on Sunday last and was attended by a large number of delegates from various parts of the country. Mr. Sulzari Lal, Chairman of the Reception Commitee, welcomed the delegates and outlined the work before them and made a special reference to Bengali Kayasthas, who were now beginning to unite with them.

Mr. S. Sinha of Allahabad and Bankipore formally moved that Sir Rash Behari Ghose take the chair.

The President, who was cheered on rising, said that he looked to the Kayastha Conference to occupy the place of a great caste censor for all India, whose decision in all matters would influence public opinion. Sir Rash Behari drew attention to the decline in the number of Kayasthas and urged on the community the necessity of devising ways and means for averting the downward course and said if they wanted to save the community from decadence they must take to new pursuits, namely, industrial and commercial avenues which would lead to their material well-being and promote the welfare of the Indian nation of which they form a part. The President said:—You must overcome your aversion to these pursuits and recognise the dignity of labour We must move forward with the advancing tide of progress casting aside all our traditional prejudices and give it a practical turn, which can alone enable us to play our part in the ever growing struggle for existence. If we want to solve the bread problem we must pay greater attention to scientific and technical education, which will eventually lead to the industrial regeneration of India. The President also referred to inter-marriage and inter-dining and, the improvement of the condition of women and advised them to do away with customs and practices which impeded their moral and physical growth. He said the purdah system and early marriage and other pernicious customs should be eradicated, as also extravagant expenditure in dowry, and the ban on sea voyage must also be removed. The President said that he was glad that Government had given leave for them to enlist in the army and the Bengali Double Company was an accomplished fact. Kayasthas were represented in it, but not very largely and he advised them to make full use of the present opportunity offered them by the war to serve their King-Emperor.

In conclusion the President said:—"Let progress be your watchword—progress in every direction. Learn everything useful. The West can teach you, but let it not be blind imitation. If India wants to take her proper place in the civilised world she must live her own life and be true to her traditions."

At the conclusion of the Presidential speech, Dr. Ranjit Singh, president of the Kayastha Patshala, made an appeal for funds for the new college at Allahabad.

BHATIA CONFERENCE.

MARRIAGE PROBLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

At the Bhatia Conference to-day several resolutions were passed. The resolutions relating to loyalty to the King-Emperor and victory to Allied arms and expressing condolence at the deaths Messrs. Vasanji Khimji and Govardhan Khatau of Bombay were moved from chair.

The other resolutions expressed pleasure at the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Sardar Sher Singh Subedar, emphasised kinship and brotherhood, among all Bhatias and advocated the Shastraic ideal of marriages with 25 and 18 years as the marriageable age for boys and girls respectively, but with 18 and 14 years respectively for the present.

The Conference also resolved that provision be made for the relief of widows and for keeping a register of boys and girls of marriageable age and for such education of girls as might fit them to be the mothers and mistresses of the household.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calmness.'

Opp. KALBADEVI
POST, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. and all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

A REWARD OF Rs. 1,000.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED.

SALAMMISRI MURABBA

WE HAVE SEVERAL CERTIFICATES.

REGISTERED.

The well-known remedy for nervous debility, loss of blood, loss of memory, constipation and indigestion, etc.

SALAMMISRI is the fruit of a plant which grows in abundance in places round about KABUL KHANDAHAR in AFGHANISTAN.

This **MURABBA** is prepared with these fruits and several other precious things. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

This **SALAMMISRI MURABBA** highly develops the Muscular Systems and cures every disease and keeps the body in perfect health. First use the **MURABBA** and then see the result. Beware of base imitations prepared of well-boiled Potatoes and some other roots.

The above mentioned rupees will be awarded to any one who can prove that this **MURABBA** does not contain real **SALAMMISRI.**

N.B.—If I refuse to pay the AWARD OF Rs. 1,000 who becomes entitled to, he is quite welcome to get the same from me through THE COURT OF LAW.

Prices per tin of 15 tolas of **MURABBA** Rs. 2. Postage charge from 1 to 3 tins As. 6 extra. Directions will be sent with the Parcel. Write your addresses clearly and perfectly.

Use of 1 tin gives complete effect, and the use of 2 or 3 tins gives a permanent remedy.

While purchasing the murabba through our agency, shop or V. P. P. beware of being deceived by imitators and carefully examine our registered trade mark and name on every tin.

D. MANNALAL, NATIVE DOCTOR OF DELHI,
No. 5, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 29, Grey St., Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family, vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, (Oil) Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.
STOVE DEPOT)
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name (MIDY)

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

Christmas Cakes	.. Plain, no icing	..	per lb.	Re.	1 0
Do. do.	.. Iced and decorated	..	,,	,,	1 4
Do. do.	.. with chocolate icing	..	,,	,,	1 8
Do. do.	.. with almond icing	..	,,	,,	1 12

All cakes bear the seal **Mongini Brothers, BOMBAY.**

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The "Madelaine"

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), **BOMBAY.**
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

OUT TO-DAY

"INDIAN INK"

IS ON SALE TO-DAY

Re. 1

A Feast in Color

THACKER SPINK & Co., CALCUTTA.

And at all Bookstalls.

JUST FOUND ! !

One Eastern Miraculous Tonic !

If you find yourself week physically and if you wish to be cured and get strong, without drugging yourself, you are advised to consult Diploma-holder Unani Khandani Hakim S. M. JAFFRI, (Irani), Building Gowindji Thakarsey Mooljee Bhatia Griha, opposite late America India Cinama, Sandaurst Road, Bombay between 9—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m.

For special private consultations, you can call at the branch office (on appointment by correspondence.)

If consultation not convenient, use one box of my Eastern Miraculous Tonic.

Price.—One box, each Rs. 10.

P. S.—While ordering the Eastern Tonic, please do not forget to state your ailment, otherwise the medicine won't be dispatched.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,
Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial.
Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Lady's Best Ornament is a Glorious Head of Hair.

KAMINIA
OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co.
BOMBAY

A profusion of rich, soft, silky, lustrous, wavy hair—where's the woman who would not like that

There's only one oil that makes such hair and it's the far-famed,

KAMINIA OIL

(Registered.)

Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.

Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell.

For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.

If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL, you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use also always.

Price per bottle, Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra, Price 3 bottles Re. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.

Write now. Do not delay.

Sole Agents:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 155, Jumma Musjid Market, BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

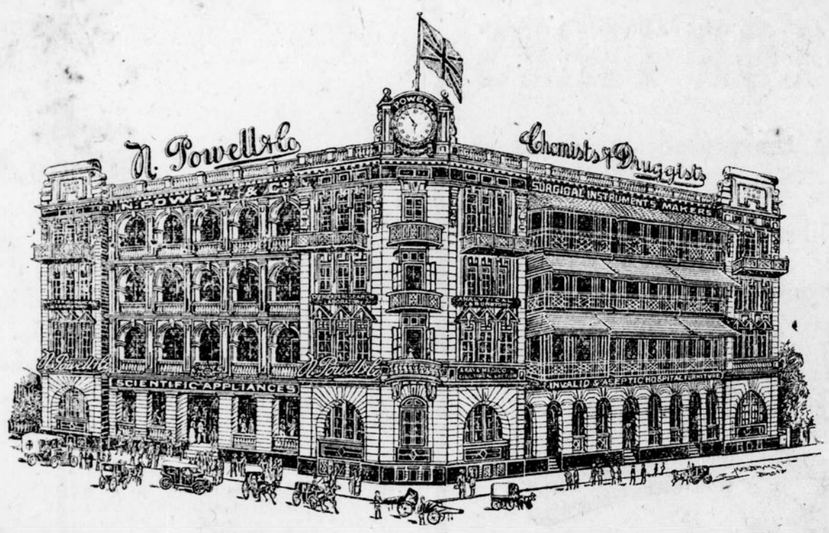
Telephone Nos. 2140 & 2141.

Telegrams: "Deformity" Bombay.

By Special Appointment.

CHEMISTS

To H. E. THE VICEROY.



By Special Appointment.

CHEMISTS

To H. E. The Governor of Bombay.

OUR PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT IS OUR SPECIAL PRIDE.

Physician's Prescriptions or Family Recipes entrusted to us will be compounded with scrupulous care.

Our Prescription Department is a hall off by itself, away from all the noise and distraction of the Main Store.

Our splendid stock of drugs and medicines is an assurance that we are never "OUT" of anything prescribed and the prescription will be dispensed exactly as the Physician wishes it to be.

In your prescriptions we give you absolutely pure drugs and that is why POWELL'S PHARMACY'S DISPENSING BUSINESS IS THE LARGEST.

POWELL'S
BACTERIO-PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

For examining samples of Urine, Blood, Sputum, Gastric contents, Faeces, Pathological Fluids, etc. Agglutination (Widal's) test for the diagnosis of Typhoid, Para-typhoid, and other continued Fevers. Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, etc.

Urgent orders for stock Vaccines are complied with immediately and bulbs supplied to Medical men during business hours—

This Laboratory is well equipped for everything. Anto-Vaccines are prepared. Bulgarian Milk is supplied. Advice to mothers is given on Infant Feeding.

Inquiries Solicited.

OUR "DOCTOR'S ORDERS" containing valuable information of tending the sick and

SICK ROOM COMFORTS.

Rubber Hot water Bottles, Sponges, Ice-Bags, Rubber Bandages, Bed Sheeting, Urinals, Bed Pans, Feeding Bottles & Cups, Thermometers, Sanitary Towels, Kettles for Bronchitis, Medicine Chests, &c., &c.

ALL our rubber goods are of the world famous "Ingram" Brand. Our prices for these goods are invariably low, as we do business on wholesale system and can manage to allow our customers to share in the profits of our profits by means of our wholesale price.

The 28th Edition of our "PROPRIETARY CATALOGUE" on request free.

POWELL'S
CHEMICAL & RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Our Laboratory has been equipped for the most exact Chemical Analysis and is under the control of an eminent Technical Chemist. By Analysis and Research, we can assist those who desire to manufacture goods hitherto obtained from Germany. We also invite attention of the public to the fact that investigations as to the value of raw material and drugs which they export and other Minerals, Sands, Clays, etc., for industrial purposes are carried out in our Laboratory.

IMPORTANT.

OXYGEN CYLINDERS for Medicinal Purposes can be had at all hours of the DAY AND NIGHT.

IMPORTANT.

ASEPTIC HOSPITAL FURNITURE for Surgeons are lent on loan.

Tele. No. 2141.

Our business is not confined exclusively to the Medical Profession but also the general public.

N. POWELL & Co.,

Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemists,

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Works: BYCULLA.——Show Rooms: HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co.,Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.